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Japan

Kuranari Receives 'Warning' From Shevardnadze
OW260211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO—Japan and the Soviets Friday clashed over a Japanese claim to four small islands off northern Japan, with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze warning that bilateral ties will suffer if Tokyo sticks to the territorial issue.

Japanese officials said Shevardnadze sounded the warning in talks with Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a meeting foreshadowed by frosty Japanese-Soviet ties.

Shevardnadze repeated the Soviet position that Japan has no right to claim over the cluster of islands which the Soviets occupied toward the end of World War II.

"Historically, there is no foundation in Japan's claim to the islands," a Japanese official paraphrased Shevardnadze's response when Kuranari raised the territorial issue.

According to Japanese officials, Shevardnadze then warned that the Japanese claim will "constitute an obstruction if Japan regards the issue as a precondition (for improving bilateral ties) and takes the matter up in the form of an ultimatum."

The hour-long meeting, which took place at the Soviet U.N. mission, was held amid new strains in bilateral ties stemming from the illegal sale of sophisticated milling machines from a Japanese company to the Soviet Union.

The transaction, which enabled the Soviets to make quieter submarine propellers, prompted Tokyo to stiffen controls of exports of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

Shevardnadze also dismissed Kuranari's demand that the Soviets pull out their troops stationed in the northern islands, saying that Japan "has no business" in this matter, Japanese officials said.

Shevardnadze also revealed that he has no plan to visit Japan this year for regular foreign minister consultations.

The Soviet foreign minister cited his tight schedule as preventing him from making a Tokyo visit this year, Japanese officials said.

Shevardnadze indicated he would go to Tokyo next year, promising to consult with Japan on the matter at a later date, they said.

While turning down his own Tokyo visit, Shevardnadze agreed with Kuranari that their deputies should hold talks this fall for their regular working-level consultation.

Addressing East-West relations, Kuranari commended Shevardnadze for concluding the recent U.S.-Soviet agreement to scrap all medium-range nuclear missiles and urged the Soviets to further promote arms reductions together with the United States.

In response, Shevardnadze said the Soviet commitment also to eliminate its medium-ranged nuclear missiles in Asia has created conditions to turn Asia in to a nuclear-free region.

Shevardnadze said he believes the U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range missiles has opened up prospects for improvement in overall East-West ties.

The meeting with Shevardnadze marked the end of a series of high-level diplomatic contacts Kuranari undertook during his six-day stay in New York.

Speaking at a news conference Friday evening, Kuranari said U.N. Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar should continue his peace mission aimed at ending the Iran-Iraq war but urged Iran to accept the U.N. call for a ceasefire.

Kuranari, who started off his globe-trotting diplomatic trip to Iraq and Jordan last week, leaves for San Dominica Saturday for a three-nation tour of the Caribbean and Latin America.

Ministry Welcomes Kim Il-song Proposal
OW261133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry welcomed a North Korean proposal for a negotiated settlement of the issue involving two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea.

Ministry sources said the proposal put forward by North Korean President Kim Il-song could be considered a step forward.

They noted that it was the first time that Kim had referred to the four-year-old pending issue between the two countries.

In his meeting with visiting Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi in Pyongyang Saturday, Kim proposed official talks on the issue either in Tokyo or Pyongyang or a third country such as China.

In the past, North Korea insisted on Japan's return of a North Korean soldier who had defected to Japan as a prerequisite for settlement of the case.

The sources said the government would ask Doi to report on details of the North Korean proposal after she returns to Tokyo.

They said a political settlement is the only remaining way to resolve the issue.

Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations and Tokyo's agreement to the North Korean offer is certain to provoke South Korean anger.

The Ministry sources said a major decision, if made by Japan, would be explained to South Korea.

Another thorny issue involves the treatment of the North Korean defector, whose prolonged detention has already created human rights problems.

PRC To Mark Anniversary of Relations

OW270721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT
27 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japan and China mark the 15th anniversary of diplomatic relations Tuesday as Tokyo seeks to downplay diplomatic rows that have rocked bilateral ties over the past several months.

Government sources said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to mark the event with an exchange of congratulatory messages with China's Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Nakasone's message to Zhao is expected to emphasize Japan's willingness to extend all-out cooperation with China to promote its modernization efforts, the sources said.

The event will also be celebrated in Tokyo with a gala reception Monday evening under the auspices of the Japan-China parliamentary league, and five private associations connected with Sino-Japanese ties.

Nakasone has also accepted an invitation to the commemorative party.

While preparations for the festivities are under way, Japanese diplomats say they think they have detected signs that Beijing is downplaying the dispute over the ownership of the Kokaryo student hostel in Kyoto.

They noted that China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian dropped any mention of the dispute during a meeting in New York with his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, last Thursday.

Wu was said to have assured Kuranari that he was satisfied with "overall" Sino-Japanese ties despite the existence of unspecified "problems" in bilateral relations.

That interpretation, however, was undercut Sunday when the government-run Chinese news agency, *Xinhua*, pointedly drew Japan's attention to the Kokaryo dispute in a commentary marking Tuesday's anniversary.

"It is natural that the Chinese people will pay attention to what sort of stand the Japanese (Government) takes" on the Kokaryo issue, *Xinhua* said in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo.

The Kokaryo is a student dormitory catering to Chinese students in Japan, originally bought by the government of Taiwan. China claims that ownership has passed to Beijing with the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations.

China has accused Japan of assuming a policy of two Chinas after the Osaka high court ruled last February that the dormitory still belongs to Taiwan. The case is now before the Supreme Court.

Japanese diplomats, however, tend to regard the Kokaryo dispute as some sort of deviation in an otherwise healthy relation.

"Basically speaking, Sino-Japanese relations are expanding and moving forward," one Foreign Ministry source said, noting that the Kokaryo dispute is "a transient phenomenon" during the process of development in long-term relations.

Sino-Japanese ties, as reflected in trade and travel figures, have indeed shown impressive developments over the past 15 years.

According to statistics recorded up to the end of last March, the number of travelers between Japan and China has grown 45 times since 1972 while the amount of bilateral trade has expanded 14 times.

China's modernization efforts together with Japan's pivotal role as a source of economic and technological assistance have made some Japanese diplomats believe that Japan could appease the Chinese over the Kokaryo row through stepped-up economic cooperation.

Apparently moving in that direction, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has indicated that Japan is willing to pour an extra 100 billion yen in government funds to finance the construction of an export base in the northern Chinese city of Qingdao.

The credit, government sources said, will come on top of a third package of yen loans Japan has committed to China in the 1990s.

However, some government officials are wondering whether economic assistance alone is enough to take the bumps out of Sino-Japanese ties.

"Japan could invite a backlash from China if it tries to put too much weight on economics," one government source said.

Abe Issues Policy Platform for Candidacy

OW270955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT
27 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, vying to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said in a policy statement Sunday that he would if selected make utmost efforts to improve the quality of the people's lives in line with the nation's power and amend bilateral relations with the United States.

Abe's policy platform, entitled "Creation of New Japan" with the subtitle "Seeking New Developments in Japan and the World," was issued to mark his planned declaration of his candidacy for the Liberal Democratic Party presidential contest due to begin October 8.

The party presidential election takes place as Nakasone's fifth year of office as party president expires on October 30. A newly elected LDP president automatically takes the prime minister's job because of the LDP's control of both houses of the Diet.

Other presidential hopefuls are LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and former LDP Vice President Susumu Nakaido.

Abe's policy is based on the concept of "new growth" representing what he calls an economic and social development plan aimed at attaining a qualitative improvement of people's lives and on the concept of "creative diplomacy" opening the way for Japan to make a positive contribution to the international community.

In elaborating on his policies, Abe first pointed to urgent issues of housing and land policies, describing the recent abnormal land price upsurge in major cities as "chaotic" and a major obstacle to the expansion of domestic demand.

Abe said the first priority of a new government under him would be "to deal with the land problem."

As a means of improving Japanese living standards, he pledged to push for bold revisions involving reviews of land taxes, laws related to land and housing and land use regulations.

On tax reform issues, he called for substantial revision of the nation's tax system, saying the introduction of a new indirect tax and reductions in income and corporate taxes are "inevitable."

Given that new taxes will be indispensable as revenue sources for future social security outlays, Abe contended, it is appropriate to limit future tax increases to social welfare purposes.

"In executing tax reform, I would like to strive for the formation of a consensus in order to carry out the reform smoothly," he added.

Turning to fiscal policies, Abe stressed the need to continue pump-priming measures beyond fiscal 1988 to boost domestic demand and achieve economic growth of more than 4 percent annually in real terms.

To revitalize the domestic economy, present financial rehabilitation programs would be reviewed and an investment tax reduction as well as an income tax cut would be enforced at the same time, Abe said.

On foreign relations, Abe particularly called for reinforcement of Japan-U.S. cooperative relations, saying Japan should boldly push for collaborative economic administration, further opening of the Japanese market and security cooperation.

He also attached special importance to the following points:

—Establishment of relations of mutual trust in the Asian and Pacific region.

—Maintenance and reinforcement of the free trade setup and contributions to the growth of developing countries.

—Improvement of the security setup and promotion of steps to ease tension and realize disarmament.

—Enhancement of international understanding and mutual exchanges.

Abe, currently chairman of the LDP Executive Council, heads the 86-member Abe faction, the fourth-largest power bloc within the LDP, following the 114-member Takeshita faction, the 89-member Miyazawa faction and the 87-member Nakasone faction.

He was foreign minister in the Nakasone administration for three years and eight months through July 1986, the longest period one man has held the post continuously since the end of World War II.

North Korea

Kim Il-song, Doi Meet on Detention of Seamen
OW260515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japan's opposition leader Takako Doi met North Korean President Kim Il-song Saturday for talks that were expected to center on a Japanese request for the release of two Japanese seamen held in North Korea since 1983.

Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, was expected to plead with Kim on humanitarian grounds for the freedom of the two crewmen of a Japanese cargo ship, Doi's aides said.

North Korean authorities detained Isamu Beniko, 57, captain of the *No. 18 Fujisan Maru*, and Yoshio Kuriura, 56, the chief engineer, on charges of espionage after their ship took a North Korean stowaway, Min Chung-gu, to Japan on November 4, 1983.

Min, a former Army private, has said he wants to defect. He is still being kept in custody by Japanese immigration officials pending solution of the case.

The North Koreans arrested the five-member *Fujisan Maru* crew when the ship arrived on a return trip to North Korea 11 days later. Three of the crewmen were later released.

In a meeting with Doi Friday, Ho Dam, a member of the ruling Korea Workers Party Secretariat, said the two *Fujisan Maru* crewmen would only be released in exchange for Min.

Kim Proposes Talks

OW261019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 26 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song has proposed official talks on the release of two Japanese seamen held in North Korea on charges of espionage, officials said Saturday.

They said Kim made the proposal in a two-hour meeting held in Pyongyang Saturday with Takako Doi, chairwoman of Japan's No. 1 opposition socialist party.

Doi agreed to convey Kim's overture to the Japanese Government, they said.

Kim made the proposal in response to Doi's appeal for an early settlement of the issue that has remained unresolved for the last four years.

The North Korean leader said he could not make a judgment on the request as the case is a matter to be handled by judiciary organs.

He then proposed talks between the judiciary and administrative branches of both countries, the official said.

Kim said the negotiations should be held in Tokyo or Pyongyang or in a third country such as China, the officials said.

Whether the proposed talks would materialize depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government.

Japan recognizes South Korea but has no diplomatic relations with the North.

The case involves Isamu Beniko, 56, and Yoshio Kuriura, 55, skipper and chief engineer of the Japanese freighter *Fujisan Maru No. 18*, who have been detained in North Korea since Nov. 15, 1983 on spying charges.

North Korea earlier offered to release the pair in return for North Korean soldier Min Hung-gu, who defected to Japan aboard the *Fujisan Maru* in November 1983 and sought asylum in South Korea. Min has since been detained in Japan.

Kim said the trial of the two Japanese seamen will be postponed pending negotiations between the two countries, the officials said.

Doi discussed the issue Thursday with Kim U-jong, Politburo member of the Workers' Party. During the meeting, Kim reiterated North Korea's position that Min's return to North Korea is a precondition for the release of the two Japanese crewmen.

In working-level discussions with members of the Japanese delegation, Kim U-jong said North Korea is ready to release three Japanese fishing boats seized in the Sea of Japan earlier this month for alleged violations of the country's 200-mile economic zone.

Kim said all crewmen are in good shape and that they will be released as soon as investigations are completed.

Both sides agreed to hold discussions in Tokyo as soon as possible on the renewal of a private Japan-North Korea fisheries agreement, which expired at the end of last year.

In this connection, the North Korean side urged the Japanese mission to lobby the Japanese Government to ease restrictions on the entry of North Korean delegates into Japan.

Kim Hosts Banquet

SK271114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT
27 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, who is leading a delegation of the party on Korean visit, arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall this evening in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song said in his speech at the banquet:

The current visit to our country by the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by Ms. Chairwoman Takako Doi is of great importance in further developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties.

I am most happy about the fact that the friendship and intimacy between us have been deepened through the meeting with Ms. Chairwoman. In our recent talks and meetings we have exchanged our views on the matters of common concern in the spirit of trust and cooperation, and reaffirmed our common attitude with which to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and wage a dynamic struggle for denuclearization and peace in Asia.

During your stay in our country you have highly appreciated achievements which our people, under the leadership of our party, are [passage indistinct] in socialist construction, and expressed your positive support and firm solidarity for our people's struggle to alleviate the tension on the Korean peninsula and to reunify their country independently by peaceful means. This is a great inspiration to our people in their efforts for the just cause.

The current visit to our country by the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by Ms. Chairwoman Takako Doi has left deep and indelible impression upon us.

I am pleased that your visit has produced good results.

Our party sets great store by the friendship with the Japan Socialist Party and will, in future, make every endeavour to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, in accordance with the spirit agreed upon during our current meetings.

U.S., Japan Denounced for Supporting DJP

SK270836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT
27 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today in a signed commentary lashes out at the United States and Japan working to ensure the stay of

the "Democratic Justice Party" in office and prolong the military dictatorship by propping up the fascist forces bossed by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u who have been thrown into a defensive position in the confrontation between the democratic forces and fascist forces in South Korea. The United States, the real ruler in South Korea, wants to play the midwife's role for a new fascist "government" this time, too, while Japan is showing a keen interest in "elections" in South Korea as the former to protect the interests of Japanese monopolies now operating there, the commentary notes, and goes on: U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters went the lengths of praising in an awkward manner such a poor bootlicker forsaken by the people. This was intended to put the cloak of "standard bearer of democracy" on fascist cannibal No Tae-u and thereby create favourable environments for him in the "presidential elections," hook up his "victory" and maintain and strengthen the colonial rule in South Korea. The United States, Japan and the No Tae-u gang have common interests in the prolongation of the fascist dictatorship in South Korea. In extending the military dictatorship the U.S. imperialists seek to keep South Korea under their forces' occupation and retain their grip on it as a military springboard for the execution of their world strategy and "frontline base for a nuclear assault." The Japanese reactionaries are working hard to keep a tighter hold on South Korea as their economic appendage, boost Japan's position in the triangular military alliance and use it as a springboard for their Asian reinvasion. And the No Tae-u clique intend to preserve power and enjoy luxury and glory in return for selling the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. For the upkeep of the colonial fascist rule in South Korea the United States supplies weapons and the Japanese reactionaries money to the traitor No Tae-u and he plays the role of a marionette. The South Korean people are resolutely rejecting and denouncing the outside interference aimed at cooking up the No Tae-u "government." The South Korean people will shatter the plots and intrigues of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys and certainly win an ultimate victory in the struggle to gain the right as the master of the country and society.

Conferees Address Message to Kim Il-song
SK261515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—A message to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was adopted at the international conference for denuclearisation, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asian-Pacific region which closed today here.

The message says:

Your Excellency President, though busy, received leading officials of the AAPSO, attaching great importance to the current Pyongyang conference, and sent a congratulatory message to its participants. The message was

adopted as an official document of this conference. Your Excellency's congratulatory message will be a source of inspiration to the struggle to build a new world, free and peaceful, without nuclear weapons, aggression and war.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ever since its foundation, has been consistently pursuing a policy of world peace and cooperation among peoples based on equality, mutual benefit and justice. It has always been supporting the struggles of the peoples for national liberation.

The U.S. imperialists who had regarded the emergence and existence of the DPRK as a thorn in their eyes ignited a war of aggression, in an attempt to exterminate it in its infancy, but, in the long run, knelt down before the Korean people.

The Korean people, in spite of the difficult condition of the country's division, have turned their country into a prosperous socialist state by vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Your Excellency President.

The participants highly appreciated the remarkable socio-economic progress of the DPRK.

While the U.S. Government has stationed its troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea to endanger the security of the DPRK and to build up Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, the DPRK is making all its efforts to lessen tension and achieve the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The conference participants warmly welcomed and supported the DPRK proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Korea, the tripartite talks proposal, the North-South high-level political and military talks proposal and the proposal for large-scale phased arms reduction and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to realize them.

We, the participants, express sincere gratitude to Your Excellency Respected President, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for the excellent conditions provided for the success of the conference and the warm hospitality accorded to us.

We respectfully wish Your Excellency Respected President a long life and good health for the prosperity and progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the reunification of Korea and global peace.

Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Chong-il
SK281013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Messages of greetings came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of

the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, and Phichai Rattakun, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages warmly hailed the 39th anniversary of the DPRK founding and expressed the desire to develop friendly and cooperative relations between their countries and the DPRK.

U.S. 'Nuclear Umbrella' Over ROK Denounced

SK280756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0552 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Kim Pongchu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, published a press statement on September 27, sharply denouncing the entreaty of the South Korean puppet defense minister for "protection" of South Korea by U.S. "nuclear umbrella".

Recalling that the South Korean puppet defense minister, at the defense committee of the puppet National Assembly on September 24, asked for the "protection" of South Korea by the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," openly opposing the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, he said:

By claiming that South Korea should be under the "protection" of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," the puppets mean that they will leave South Korea indefinitely as a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppets' opposition to the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and their call for "protection of nuclear protection" [as received] by the United States is a very grave criminal act challenging pointblank the desire and purpose of our whole nation and the Asian and world peaceloving people.

The indiscreet act of the puppets in raising a commotion about "protection" of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," slinging mud at us who are making all efforts for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, can never be pardoned nor can it win anyone's sympathy.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group must be removed at an early date, the military fascist dictatorial system on which this traitor clique rely must be destroyed and democratisation be carried out in South Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, as a fellow countryman, extend encouragement and support to the South Korean students and people of all strata in their call for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons and their louder voices for independence against U.S. imperialism and appeal to them to intensify their just national salvation struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the overthrow of dictatorship.

I express the hope that the Asian and African people and the peaceloving people of all countries of the world will pay due attention to the crimes of the South Korean puppets requesting even the "nuclear protection" of the United States in the last moments of their lives and will lift up louder voices for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

'Gloomy Shadow' Cast Over Olympic Cohosting

SK280800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0559 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* in a signed commentary today says that the South side which has cast a gloomy shadow on the prospect of the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic games should ponder over its behavior and come up with a solution to this problem.

Recalling that the South side took over as late as on September 15 the north side's letter dated September 12 aimed at solving the co-hosting problem and totally rejected the North's proposal in its reply letter dated September 24, the signed commentary says:

This act of the South side showed that it was not interested in co-hosting and it was only seeking to make the single-handed hosting of the games in Seoul a fait accompli.

While the South side was delaying its reply to our letter, invitation cards expressly bearing the world [as received] "the 24th Olympic games scheduled in Seoul" were issued to all member nations.

At the same time, words escaped the lips of the South Korean authorities that "co-hosting is impossible" and "negotiation is final now."

Then came a clamorous confrontation racket and an anti-DPRK campaign hurling slanders at the North over fictitious "threat from the North". The traitor went so far as to blare that they would "smash" the North, "defying death."

This attitude of the south side is a wanton challenge and a despicable treachery to the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people and sports circles who have longed to see the 24th Olympic games co-hosted by the North and the south so that it may contribute to a sound development of the Olympic movement and to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The South Korean puppets are doggedly opposing North-South co-sponsorship and trying to hold the games only in Seoul with the aim of beautifying the treacherous regime of South Korea and creating a favorable atmosphere for "cross contacts" and "cross recognition."

The scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic games only in Seoul is directly linked with the U.S. line of division and war. Herein lies the treacherous and reactionary nature of the plot to hold the games only in Seoul.

If the South Korean puppets try to hold the Olympic games only in Seoul at any cost in defiance of the unanimous opposition by the world people, it would result in leaving their disgraceful stigmas on history as well as on the Olympic movement.

Over 10,000 Attend Rally in South

SK281029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—A massive anti-U.S., anti-"government" rally of students and citizens was held at Koryo University in Seoul on September 27 under the auspices of the "National Council of Student Representatives," according to reports.

The rally was attended by more than 7,000 students from scores of universities across South Korea and above 3,000 citizens.

The attendants shouted "down with Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u," demanding an end to the military dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

They loudly shouted, "We can live without the United States. Yankees go home," with burning hatred for the U.S. imperialists who are backing the long-term office scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

The rally was reportedly held for two hours.

KCNA Reports on South's Increased Budget

SK281019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique worked out next year's budget bill 12.7 percent above this year's in scale at the "State Council" on September 24 and decided to railroad it through the forthcoming "National Assembly" session, according to a report.

The puppet clique advertised it as a budget for "stabilization of people's living," "lessening of unevenness in income" and "opening of a local era."

This is a ridiculous sophism for concealing the reactionary nature of next year's budget of the puppet government.

Yielding to the order of the U.S. imperialists to increase spendings for war preparations, they set the "defense appropriations," the direct military spendings, in next year's budgetary expenditure at 5,753,000 million won, or 17 per cent up on this year's. This is equal to the scale of the puppet government's budget for 1980.

The puppet clique lifted the indirect military spendings, including the expenditure for the building of military roads, 43.2 per cent at maximum as against this year.

Another aspect of the reactionary nature of the budget bill worked out by the puppet clique is its being a "popularity-hunting budget" designed to grab "power"

without difficulty. They marked off disbursement for "promotion of people's welfare," "housing construction for people," "improvement of conditions of teachers," "loaning of scholastic fund" and so forth previously unknown and earmarked a tiny nominal amount of fund for them. Hidden here is their ruse to entice the people and students into casting "ballots" for them with empty promises.

South Korea

Kim Il-song Hopes To Improve Ties With U.S.

SK262352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—North Korean leader Kim Il-song expressed Saturday deep interest in improving relations with the United States by saying Pyongyang would remain open to dialogue with Washington, *Kyodo* News Service said Saturday.

Kyodo said in a dispatch from Pyongyang, however, that Kim, in a meeting with Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, called for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in Korea to ease tension on Korean peninsula.

He also said that release of three Japanese fishermen detained in the Communist north might come if the two countries respect each other's position, *Kyodo* said.

Chon Presides Over Economic Policy Session

SK260111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday said curbing real estate speculation is the utmost priority in the government's economic policies for the second half of this year.

He also called for labor-management relations to reflect the unique situation facing the nation.

The President gave the instructions while presiding over an economic policy session for the second half of this year, at Chongwadae.

"There is no denying that the recent labor disputes will unfavorably affect our efforts to realize economic goals for this year. We should learn a lesson from it and try to foster a Korean-style labor-management relationship," said Chon.

"In order for the nation to join the ranks of advanced countries in the early 1990's, labor disputes as we have recently experienced should never be allowed to occur again."

The President called on businesses to try to ensure a more equitable distribution of income and foster harmonious relations with workers.

He urged laborers to show a mature attitude, and keep demands for wage hikes within the limits their companies can accommodate.

Chon also warned of impure elements that might attempt to exploit labor disputes.

Calling for the maintenance of international competitiveness of export goods and stability of commodity prices, he said, "Businesses should not seek to raise the price of their products in an effort to offset the wage hikes. They should instead seek to enhance productivity."

He then asked economic ministers to give utmost priority to maintaining economic stability by curbing speculation in real estate.

No Tae-u To Begin Tour of Provinces 28 Sep
SK270102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, will embark on a tour of provincial cities tomorrow in a bid to consolidate support.

While No campaigns at the head of a united party, the two leaders of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, are headed down separate paths instead of negotiating who will run for president against No.

The third Kim, Kim Chong-pil, prime minister under Pak Chong-hui and former president of the now-defunct Democratic Republic Party, will hold a press conference tomorrow to announce his political intentions.

The candidates will face the voters in less than three months.

The front runner is No, official candidate of the ruling party.

He will visit Pusan and Masan tomorrow, ostensibly to commemorate the inauguration of the party's volunteer workers, but actually to strengthen his leadership image and the party's local organizations.

No will publicize his talks with world leaders in Washington and Tokyo.

He will meet with volunteer workers of Kyonggi-do next Friday and tour other regions later in the month.

But the two Kims, who promised to select a single presidential candidate this month, are strengthening their factions, holding rallies and announcing separate election pledges.

Kim Yong-sam yesterday announced eight policy goals, which included clean politics and administration, fair economic distribution and social trust.

President of the RDP, Kim Yong-sam is preparing for a national convention, which he plans to hold next month. It is expected to nominate the party's candidate.

But Kim Tae-chung held a rally in Inchon yesterday in a bid to win the RDP nomination.

The two Kims were scheduled to meet on the issue of party nomination tomorrow. But Kim Tae-chung proposed they meet Wednesday instead of tomorrow.

Kim Chong-pil will hold a press conference at the Hotel Shilla tomorrow to announce his return to political activities.

In the presence of his supporters, he will announce that a promotion committee for a new party will be created Oct. 5.

With the new party scheduled to be inaugurated later next month, Kim will enter the presidential race soon after.

Accord Rejected; Hyundai Workers Walk Out
SK260207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] The workers at Hyundai Motors Co. in Ulsan, Kyongsang-namdo, began to stay off work yesterday afternoon, dissatisfied with a 14 percent increase in their wages.

The workers followed the decision of the union to stop working in a bid to earn more than the 14 percent to which the union had agreed.

Originally, in a series of negotiations with the management, the union leaders represented by Yi Yong-pok, agreed to a 14.5 percent hike in wages.

As the leaders announced the agreement, the deputies of the union did not give their endorsement to the 14.5 percent which they won from the management.

The 14.5 percent wage hike agreement was put to vote among the deputies of the union, only to be defeated 170 to 7 with seven abstentions.

As the vote results were announced to workers on the assembly lines of the nation's largest auto plant, the workers stopped working in support of the vote results.

In the meantime, the management said a 14.5 percent hike is more than it could offer under the present financial circumstances, suggesting that it could not raise the wage more than that level.

If schooling allowances for the children of the workers along with the allowance for work performance are taken into account, the actual wage hike will amount to 20 percent.

RDP Candidate Accord 'Unlikely' by 30 Sep
SK260257 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The rival Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam factions yesterday reaffirmed they will promote their own leader as the opposition's presidential candidate.

Accordingly, the two Kims are unlikely to keep their Monday promise to settle the opposition's single candidacy issue within this month.

In a meeting, Kim Yong-sam's faction decided to push for an early settlement of the candidacy issue, alert to the possibility that Kim Tae-chung might run for the presidency simultaneously and autonomously.

The faction also decided to push for convening the national convention of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] in early October.

In a bid to strengthen Kim Yong-sam's organization in preparation for the coming presidential election, the RDP president's faction also decided to expand the Democratic Alpine Club to a nationwide group.

Tomorrow Kim's faction is to hold an inaugural rally of the club's Pusan branch. RDP vice president Choe Hyong-u and some 30 lawmakers of Kim's faction are to attend the rally.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung's faction is waiting for a more favorable mood to promote the RDP adviser as the opposition candidate.

Rejecting the Kim Yong-sam faction's proposal for a speedy settlement of the candidacy, Kim Tae-chung's faction is trying to gain time, during which the former candidate in the 1971 presidential election can collect as much popular support as possible.

Kim told reporters that "I think it would not be too late to decide on the candidate by the end of next month."

Kim Tae-chung is to visit Incheon today, where he plans to make a public speech and have a car parade through the port city.

Inspired by his previous visit to Kwangju, Mokpo and Taejeon, Kim hopes to make his visit to Incheon a turning point in his competition for the opposition candidacy with Kim Yong-sam, according to his aides.

Kim Tae-chung Comments on His Abduction

Demands Apologies

*OW261149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT
26 Sep 87*

[Text] Incheon, South Korea, Sept. 26 KYODO—South Korea's prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung demanded Saturday that the Japanese and South Korean governments apologize to him for his abduction from Tokyo in 1973.

In a speech at a public rally in Incheon, about 25 kilometers south of Seoul, Kim said the two governments should make a thorough reinvestigation into the kidnapping and bring the so-called Japan-South Korea political settlement concerning his abduction back to a "clean slate" and issue an apology.

Kim, now a standing adviser to the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, was abducted from his Tokyo hotel room in the summer of 1973 and brought back to Korea.

The political settlement was necessary because Kim's Korean kidnappers violated Japan's sovereignty. Under terms of the agreement, the South Korean government then in power agreed it would not persecute Kim Tae-chung for what he did or said while living in self-imposed exile in Japan.

Kim Tae-chung said since Yi Hu-rak, head of the defunct Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in 1973, declared in a recent magazine interview that he was responsible for the kidnapping case, the governments of Japan and South Korea should return to a "clean slate" and reach a settlement that the whole world can accept.

He said he is simply asking both governments to apologize for trampling on his human rights and that he is not seeking any punishment for persons involved in the kidnapping.

His visit to Incheon followed his recent visit to southern parts of the country in a move regarded as a stumping tour in preparation for a presidential election scheduled for December.

Kim Tae-chung and RDP president Kim Yong-sam have not yet reached a final decision on which one of them should run as the party's candidate in the presidential election.

The Ruling Democratic Justice Party has already chosen its president, No Tae-u, to be its candidate.

Demands Reinvestigation

*SK261222 Seoul YONHAP in English 1145 GMT
26 Sep 87*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Saturday urged the governments of South Korea and Japan to reinvestigate his abduction case from Tokyo in August 1973.

Both governments should scrap their past political collusion related to the kidnap case, and reinvestigate the case all over again, Kim said in a speech to about 100,000 people gathered at a railroad station in Incheon, a port west of Seoul.

Kim, adviser to the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, also demanded that the two governments make an open apology to him for the infringement of his human rights in connection with the kidnapping.

The 62-year-old politician said former director of the Korean Intelligence Agency (KCIA) Yi Hu-rak disclosed for the first time that KCIA carried out the kidnapping, adding all the people around the world know the kidnapping was the work of the intelligence agency.

He also called on the Korean Government to lift its ban on the publication of the kidnapping story in the latest issues of the two monthlies—*Sintong-a* and *Monthly Chosun*—which reportedly carried the remarks of the former director of the KCIA about the kidnapping case.

Kim also strongly hinted that he would run for the presidential election expected late this year.

He said, some people say that the one who has a "veto group" should not run for the presidency, but I think the only "veto group" that could exist is the people who will vote in the election.

His fellow opposition leader and presidential aspirant Kim Yong-sam was known to have told him he should not run for the presidency for fear it might eventually lead to a military intervention. Some time ago, there were reports to the effect that the military would hardly tolerate him as president.

Former KCIA Head Discusses Kim Abduction
SK261143 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
26 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Mr Yi Hu-rak, the director of the [Korean] Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA] at the time of the incident, said that abducting Mr Kim—who was engaging in antigovernment activities in the United States, Japan, and other countries after the October Yusin—from Tokyo and bringing him into Korea was the only purpose of the incident, that he had no intention to murder Mr Kim, and that President Pak Chong-hui did not give any instruction for perpetrating the incident.

He said this in an exclusive interview with *Sintong-a*, a monthly magazine of the Tong-a Ilbo company. Even though he did not say that he gave instructions to carry out the kidnapping, if his remarks, which he made for a total of 15 hours on 26 August, 2 September, and 9 September, are summarized, it appears he was the highest person to have given instructions on the incident and that he knew the circumstances of it.

Even though Mr Kim Tae-chung contends that the incident was perpetrated to murder him, Mr Yi contended that it was planned as an abduction from the very beginning, not an incident designed to kill Mr Kim. He also said contrary to Mr Kim Tae-chung's assertion, the United States did not know of the abduction plan in advance.

On whether President Pak Chong-hui gave instructions, he repeatedly and strongly denied President Pak's involvement, saying: There was no instruction from President Pak, as God is my witness. You, reporters, may conclude so from meeting various people and reading various articles. However, President Pak Chong-hui did not give the instruction, as God is my witness.

He recalled: When he reported on this incident to President Pak the next morning, after this incident took place, he grinned, got annoyed, and made "critical remarks."

As for the motive of the abduction incident, Mr Yi, who gave an interview to *Sintong-a* for a total of 15 hours on 3 occasions, said: It was possible that his activities in foreign countries at the time, including his organization of the Korean National Council To Recover Democracy and Accelerate Unification (abbreviated as Hanmin-tong), could hinder North-South dialogue and that Hanmin-tong could develop into founding a government in exile. As a matter of fact, there were baseless fears [as published] over what would become of the country if a government in exile was founded as some figures contend. I thought that I must bring this man home, even though I felt bad in terms of ethics.

He made clear his intention to apologize Mr Kim, saying: Because this incident took place during my term in office, I frankly believe that I am sorry for Mr Kim Tae-chung.

On the afternoon of 8 August 1973, Mr Kim was abducted by 5 unidentified young men at the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo and returned home to Tonggyodong, Seoul, on the night of 13 August, 5 days after its abduction, by members of the so-called "League for National Salvation" via Osaka.

After Mr Kim was returned home, an investigation headquarters was installed in our country, but investigation ended as futile without uncovering any clue.

The incident was concluded politically by dispatching then Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil to Japan as an envoy of apology and by expressing regret over the incident. Concluding the incident politically, Korea and Japan reached a mutual understanding that there was no involvement of public power.

Government Takes Step 'Toward Press Freedom'
SK280833 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—The government Monday made a major concession toward press freedom by allowing *Sindong-a* and the monthly *Chosun*, Seoul's major monthly magazines, to use their own judgment in deciding whether to publish controversial interviews with a former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The agency has since been renamed the agency for national security planning.

The government step, which comes a day after the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) called on the government to deal with the two monthlies' planned publication of former director Yi Hu-rak's interviews fairly and honorably, is regarded as a precedent on which the government can lend more weight to freedom of the press than to the national interest should the two differing interests come into direct conflict.

The concession is expected to help settle the controversy surrounding the government's intervention in the two monthlies' plans to publish Yi's interviews which allegedly disclose major untold secrets of the abduction of

dissident leader Kim Tae-chung 14 years ago during the presidency of the late Pak Chong-hui. Yi's alleged admission of the Korean CIA's involvement in the kidnapping case has reportedly been a prime source of concern to the government.

The government has been concerned with the possibility that Yi's remarks could provoke a diplomatic controversy between Korea and Japan 14 years after the two countries concluded that there was no government involvement when Kim was kidnapped from Tokyo to Seoul.

Yi Hu-rak, meanwhile, Monday denied that he had admitted any government involvement in the kidnapping of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung.

Yi said in a meeting with a group of reporters in Seoul, I have never admitted any involvement by a government organization or a law enforcement power in the case (Kim's abduction in 1973 from Tokyo to Seoul).

Yi said, it seems to be that I was misunderstood in the interviews (with the two monthly magazines). When asked whether the late President Pak Chong-hui himself had given any instructions for any aspect of the kidnapping, Yi said, it's definitely no.

Questioned if, then, Yi himself directed the affair, he responded, it was neither a lie nor the truth. Should I be involved in it, it is tantamount to the involvement by official law enforcement power.

A government statement, issued by Culture-Information Minister Yi Ung-hui Monday morning, said, the government has taken as its position that whether or not the interviews should be published should be decided by the monthlies themselves.

The statement admitted that the government had intervened in the publication of the interviews, but denied the insistence from a certain quarter that the printing facilities had been seized. The statement said, the government has expressed its concern to the monthlies over the possible damage to the national interest in an effort to seek understanding and cooperation on the part of the monthlies.

The statement emphasized that protecting the national interest and promoting freedom of expression are aspects of important values supporting a country's continuous development. The government has a notion that there should be harmony and balance in the pursuit of the two virtues and this led the government to seek understanding and cooperation from the two magazines, it explained.

Minister Yi exhorted the mass media to seek a balance between freedom of the press and the national interest, saying, the responsibility of safeguarding the national interest should be shared by the mass media as well as by the government.

Kim Tae-chung Discusses Candidacy at Incheon

SK270022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 87 p 1

[By Yi Chang-sop]

(Text) Incheon—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung hinted in a strong-ever tone here last night that he would run for the presidency, a remark which his aides interpreted as his declaration of candidacy irrespective of the outcome consultations with Kim Yong-sam.

In an address delivered at a dinner party for his 250-odd followers at a downtown restaurant, he said, "Whether one will run for the presidency should be decided on the will of the people...I have been satisfied with my tours to local cities."

He made a series of whistle stops, highlighted by a visit to his hometown Kwangju and Mokpo earlier this month during which he received a hero's welcome.

He said, "political leaders are hoped to act in accordance with their conviction, regardless of others' opinions, if the people want (them to do so)," when asked if he is seeking candidacy.

"I will have final consultations with president Kim Yong-sam of the RDP (Reunification Democratic Party) on Sept. 30. There will be a good result," he said.

He told the well-wishers in the dinner speech that he would formally bare his posture on the candidacy issue Saturday, but he later withdrew the remark in a meeting with the press in which he toned down his address.

Both Kim Yong-sam and he agreed early last week to finish a hot debate on he candidacy by the of this month, while the pan-dissident National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, the RDP'S advocate, set the deadline for Oct. 5.

Kim Tae-chung said that he could be awake to the public opinion and the people's wish following his round of calls to Kwangju, Mokpo, Taejon and this city, and he has been very satisfied with the result.

In a 40-minute speech, he strongly indicated that he would not care about a "veto group" opposing his candidacy by the declaring that he would not compromise with military officers involved in politics.

Inquired as to which is more valuable to him, a Nobel Prize or the presidential candidacy, he avoided giving a clear answer, but simply replied, "I have weighed them seriously, but if it is the will of the people and my duty..."

He also took time to accent his refusal of political revenge for a bloodshed which put an end to citizens' massive uprising in Kwangju in May, 1980, in the whirlwinds of social confusion around the birth of the current Fifth Republic government.

Observers forecast slim chance for the two opposition leaders to find a solution to the knotty issue of fielding a single candidate in the Wednesday deal.

A political analyst viewed that both Kims are most likely to run for the presidency to vie with No Tae-u, nominee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, for power in the December election.

Kim Tae-chung Claims Evidence in Scandal
SK281055 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
28 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 28 September, adviser to Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] President Kim Tae-chung, speaking at the party's expanded executive meeting, stated: "It is true that the Ilhae Institute manipulated the stock market and I have evidence to prove this claim."

Adviser Kim said: Although the amount of money involved is reported to be a little different, Representative Kim Pong-uk's claim that the government had manipulated share prices on the stock market is true.

Adviser Kim told Kim Hyon-kyu, floor leader of the RDP, to make an effort to have the National Assembly thoroughly investigate the scandal, including invoking the National Assembly right to investigate administration policies and to see how they are implemented, with an eye toward laying bare the true picture of the scandal.

Kim Chong-pil Announces Plans for New Party
SK280526 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-pil, former president of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP), Monday announced his political comeback.

Kim, a former prime minister under the government of late President Pak Chong-hui, will begin forming a new party (tentatively named the Republican Party) mainly of former DRP lawmakers and youths, and hold its inaugural convention around Oct. 24, following a meeting of its promoters on Oct. 5.

Once the party is formed, he is certain to be selected as the party's presidential candidate.

In the news conference, Kim said that the people should broaden the basis for national unity by casting off their sentimental views, such as personal rights or wrongs and infantile love or hate, and instead offer mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation.

Kim said he would give his utmost efforts to establish a common forum cultivating all the nation's potential.

He said he was announcing his return to political activities so that the DRP's achievements could be fairly judged by the people, and so that he could become a force for real democratization, support the nation's stabilization and continuous growth and play a guiding role in the nation's modernization and unification.

He said that the incumbent ruling camp has not enjoyed the confidence of the people in its ability and philosophy for unifying and adjusting their varying desires or for playing a leading role in the nation's development and stabilization.

Kim added that it was also doubtful whether the democratization package, announced on June 29 by No Tae-u, then the ruling party chairman, would materialize.

Concerning the formation of a new party, Kim said that a sound force for national unity should be nurtured, which will respond to the diversified desires and opinions of the people.

Referring to the political wrangling over the constitutional debate between the ruling and opposition parties at the beginning of this year, as well as the June 29 announcement and recent labor hisputes, the former prime minister said that misrule caused by political immaturity and a lack of philosophy has led to a loss in the government's authority, which has then resulted in prejudice, self-righteousness, and ultra-radical debates.

Accordingly, he added, the people have viewed the political scene with a sense of disappointment.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

250 Protest at U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur

BK261326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep 26 (AFP)—About 250 members of the opposition party Islam (PAS) demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy here Saturday to protest Washington's involvement in the Gulf war and its alleged campaign against Malaysia's palm oil industry.

The protesters carried banners saying "America stay out of the Persian Gulf" and demonstration leader Mustapha Ali later handed over a letter to an embassy official.

Mr. Mustapha told reporters the letter deplored the U.S. attack on an Iranian vessel this week which it said was a U.S. attempt to get involved in the Gulf war.

He said the letter also called on the U.S. Government to take appropriate steps to counter what it said was an American soyabean association campaign to discredit palm oil.

Report on Foreign Minister's UN Speech

BK250929 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0830 GMT 25 Sep

[By Salmi Hashim]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 25 (OANA-BERNAMA)—ASEAN countries Thursday urged Vietnam to enter into a genuine and constructive dialogue with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk to achieve a comprehensive and durable solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said in New York that Vietnam and all concerned parties should persist in the search for a political solution. "In this context, the recent initiative undertaken by the Indonesian foreign minister is a step forward," he stressed.

The proposal is for a meeting of persons in their individual capacities to effect the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and for national reconciliation.

Abu Hassan also pointed out the "Flurry of Notes" circulated at the UN which has confused rather than clarified the issue. This development was not surprising as "there has been no hesitation on the part of Vietnam to confuse the international community."

This is the first speech delivered by the foreign minister at the UN General Assembly. A Malaysian official, who phoned in from New York, said "quite a long line of delegates" congratulated the minister as soon as he delivered his maiden speech at the 42nd General Assembly.

In Kampuchea, Vietnamese forces continued to defy General Assembly resolutions calling for their withdrawal and the restoration of the right of self-determination to the people of that country, he said.

"As long as this defiance of UN resolutions persist, the peace and stability of the region of Southeast Asia is threatened," he added.

Drawing world attention to the conduct of Israel in West Asia, the foreign minister said, "encouraged by the stand of certain powers, Israel continues to choose the option of brute strength, military might and terrorism, while rejecting peaceful solutions."

He said the attitude of Israel and its supporters had severely constrained the ability of the UN to act effectively. "Malaysia cannot ignore the fact that these are severe transgressions of the UN Charter."

He stressed that Malaysia strongly supported the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East (West Asia), with the participation of all parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinians in finding a comprehensive solution to the problem.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, now in its eighth year, he said that Malaysia appealed to the two belligerents to be responsive to the UN Secretary-General's efforts to stop the carnage and insanity of the conflict.

"Whatever the final outcome of the conflict may be, it is clear that no side will emerge the victor as both sides will only inherit the destructive results of the war and the consequences of lost resources and lost opportunities," he said.

On Afghanistan, he said a political solution was contingent upon the early withdrawal of Soviet forces from that small nation, the right of the refugees to return to their homeland and the restoration of Afghanistan's sovereignty.

On the arms race, he said, "A stop must be put to this insane race, not merely because of its implications on the survival of mankind, but also because in its stand-off, huge amounts continue to be spent which could otherwise have been channelled into more constructive pursuits."

"We are encouraged that the US and the Soviet negotiators are closing the ground on an agreement covering medium and short-range nuclear missiles. The two superpowers must enter into serious negotiations on strategic weapons and a nuclear test ban," he said.

The foreign minister also called for decisive action against Pretoria in the form of comprehensive mandatory sanctions to terminate the "evil system" of apartheid.

He said some major nations with vested interests in South Africa remained opposed to mandatory sanctions on the grounds that such action would be ineffective and

create hardship for black South Africans and Frontline states.

"We reject this argument because these same countries have not been loath to apply sanctions when it suits their interests." He said practical measures, such as the establishment of a fund for southern Africa, could be taken to alleviate the effects of sanctions for black Africans and frontline states.

The minister also addressed Malaysia's concern over developments in Antarctica and said, "it is still our hope that through dialogue and consultations with the treaty parties, we would eventually succeed in arriving at a consensus for an Antarctic treaty system which would be universally accepted as representing the interests of mankind."

Abu Hassan also mentioned the impact of drug abuse and illicit trafficking saying that the problem could only be eradicated through effective international action. In Vienna, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) agreed to declare an international day against drug abuse. "The 26th of June, the day the conference adopted its declaration, to us seems appropriate—reminding us of our pledge that expression of political will is needed to sustain the fight against the drug menace," he said.

Establishment of Ties With Zimbabwe
BK241515 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1418 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Zimbabwe will establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from Friday, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

It said this move followed the desire of both governments to establish relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation on the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for independence and national integrity.

Singapore

Editorial Views PRC Stand on Cambodia
BK261100 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 26 Sep 87 p 20

[Editorial: "Is It Genuine?"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has put China on record that it is willing to settle for a non-communist coalition government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. For the sake of the unfortunate Khmers, we hope that this is no mere tactic. Because of the sufferings they inflicted on the people, the Khmer Rouge can never hope to return to power, except by force of arms. Khmer Rouge participation in the coalition government may be necessary to achieve a political settlement in Cambodia. However, by no means should the Khmer Rouge, or for

that matter the pro-Vietnamese Khmer Rouge who call themselves the Heng Samrin regime, be allowed to dominate the life in Cambodia. That role is reserved for the one, who no matter what his shortcomings, is still the embodiment of Cambodia—Prince Sihanouk.

For those countries in the region which are only too familiar with the communists and their gimmicks, Beijing's latest pledge probably cuts no ice. China has retired the notorious Pol Pot, but the world is still not convinced that such a man would truly give up his leadership of the Khmer Rouge for gardening, although some gardening and relaxation are probably what he needs considering the bouts of malaria and blood pressure problems he has been through. China has indicated that it is also willing to reduce Khmer Rouge strength to a level that would not threaten the survival of the non-communists, but again no one takes this seriously because it is always possible to hide men and weapons. If China seriously wants to put its money where its mouth is, it might want to consider doing two things: Agree to a general disarmament after Vietnamese troops are withdrawn because this would give the Cambodians a chance to decide the government they want by vote and not violence; and get the Khmer Rouge to desist from harassing the non-communists and preventing them from carrying out their operations deep inside Cambodia. Until then, the world cannot be blamed for not taking China's promise to allow the return of a non-communist and neutral Cambodia very seriously.

Still, there is hope that China will one day see the light and concede more. In the meantime, the stumbling block continues to be Vietnam and its refusal to withdraw from Cambodia. It would be a mistake indeed if the United Nations allows itself to be taken in by Vietnam's propaganda that some kind of understanding is being reached between ASEAN and Indochina, and fails to take a clear stand against Hanoi's occupation of Cambodia, like it had done in the past. No matter what its shortcomings, the United Nations can take credit for bringing about a slight change in Vietnam's position. Hanoi no longer insists that its occupation of Cambodia is irreversible. It is now willing to admit that there is a need for a political solution to Cambodia. This change is, however, not enough. The opprobrium that had brought this change should never be relaxed, not until Hanoi recognises the right of the Khmers to decide their own fate.

Khmer self-determination is still the crux of the Cambodian problem. Vietnamese troops marched into Cambodia not merely to address a security problem, but to realise a dream conceived by the late Mr Ho Chi Minh—that of a larger Indochinese Federation with Vietnam as the big brother. On no account must this be forgotten. Hence, any kind of settlement that merely seeks to reconcile the various Khmer factions without addressing the more fundamental issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal will be neither workable or lasting. Peace can come only on the basis of genuine concessions, not tactical manoeuvres, Chinese or Vietnamese.

BRIEFS

Drug Ring Smashed

Narcotics officers have smashed a Thailand-based drug ring with the arrest of six suspects and the seizure of 218 kg of raw opium on 20 September. The deputy director of the Central Narcotics Bureau, Mr Lohman Yew, described the seizure as the biggest in Singapore. The drugs, found hidden in a secret compartment on board a deep-sea fishing trawler berthed at the Western Anchorage off Pasir Panjang, are estimated to have a street value worth "slightly more than \$1 million" [Singapore dollars]. [Excerpt] [*Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English* 22 Sep 87 p 32 BK]

Cambodia

Men Sam-an Receives, Praises Soviet Lecturers

BK250351 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, received and had a cordial conversation at the Chamka Mon State Palace on the morning of 23 September with Comrade (V.N. Gostov), head of the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee lecturers.

Speaking on that occasion, Mrs Men Sam-an expressed great pleasure with the lectures on the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution that the delegation had successfully presented to a number of party, economic, and provincial institutes during the past 2 weeks. She added that from these lectures, our revolutionary cadres have a better understanding of the great achievements scored by the Soviet people in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and have further strove to strengthen and develop the relations and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union in the interest of peace and socialism.

Concerning the regional situation, Mrs Men Sam-an said that the national reconciliation policy announced recently by the PRK has enjoyed the enthusiastic support of world public opinion, including that of the Soviet Union, as a manifestation of Cambodia's sincere goodwill to solve the Cambodian problem politically. Mrs Men Sam-an also stressed that the PRK party and government are ready to meet with the other Cambodian groups and their leaders, excluding the criminal Pol Pot and a number of his close colleagues, to discuss national reconciliation on the basis of not allowing the recurrence of genocide, thus promoting peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In his reply, Comrade (V.N. Gostov) highly valued the development of the Cambodian revolution during the past 8 years, particularly in the ideological work which the KPRP has ceaselessly implanted among the revolutionary cadres at all levels to stimulate the defense and

construction of the Cambodian fatherland. The head of the delegation also voiced support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy which has opened a way to seek solution to the situation in Cambodia as well as to restore a completely normal situation in Southeast Asia and eradicate a tense situation in the world.

Chea Sim Meets Afghan Front Delegation

BK241445 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 24 September—Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh Thursday morning the visiting delegation of the General Council of the National Front of Afghanistan led by its deputy-president Nur Akbar Paesh.

Chairman Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, informed his guests of the development of the situation in Kampuchea and praised the good result of the discussion between the Kampuchean Fatherland Front and the Afghan front delegations held in Phnom Penh during the visit.

He also spoke of the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the nearly past nine years.

Chairman Chea Sim said that the Afghan delegation's visit would further consolidate the multiform cooperation between the parties and governments and peoples of the two countries, especially between the front organizations of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

On the national reconciliation policy issued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Chea Sim said that it gained wide support not only from Kampucheans of all strata but also from world public opinion.

For his part, Nur Akbar Paesh thanked the Kampuchean hosts for the hospitality and highly acclaimed the all-round development recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past few years. He pointed to the significance of his visit as an active contribution to promoting the cooperation between the two countries.

Khieu Samphan Arrives in U.S. for UN Meet

BK270350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and deputy head of the DK delegation to the 42d UN General Assembly session, arrived in New York on 11 September.

Upon arrival at the airport, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan was warmly and cordially greeted on behalf of his excellency the secretary general of the United Nations by His Excellency (Ali Telmore), chief of

protocol of the United Nations, who wished His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan and members of the DK delegation success in their mission at the United Nations.

Also on hand at the airport to welcome His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan were Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations; His Excellency Huang Jiahua, deputy permanent representative of the PRC to the United Nations; members of the DK mission to the United Nations; and a number of Cambodian residents in the United States.

Indonesia

ANTARA Reports Mokhtar's Speech to UN
BK260841 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT
26 Sep 87

["OANA Pool" item]

[Text] New York, September 26 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Friday called for further international efforts towards the end to foreign intervention in Kampuchea and expressed Indonesian support for self-determination among the indigenous Kanak people in New Caledonia.

Addressing the 42nd UN General Assembly here, he emphasized that in the sub-region of East Asia the unresolved conflict situation in Kampuchea still constituted the major obstacle blocking the path towards stable peace, regional harmony and common prosperity. While referring to continuing hopes for some movement in the direction of a just and comprehensive settlement through dialogue and negotiation, Minister Mokhtar observed that the profound and legitimate aspirations of the Kampuchean people for an end to foreign intervention and the presence of foreign forces on their soil, and for self-determination and national reconciliation, still remained unfulfilled. My government is acutely aware, he said, of the complications and dangers of prolonged impasse in resolving this tragic conflict, which cannot but be contrary to the interests of all the parties involved.

The minister recalled that in July this year Indonesia, as ASEAN's interlocutor, had arrived at an understanding with Vietnam to hold an informal meeting on the basis of equal footing, without preconditions and with no political labels among all political factions of the Kampuchean people, to which at a later stage Vietnam and other concerned countries would be invited. We sincerely believe, he said, this informal get-together would be useful device in breaking the deadlock and in preparing for actual negotiations towards a settlement of the Kampuchean problem in all its complex ramifications.

He expressed regret, however, that this understanding had subsequently evoked different interpretations among some of the parties directly concerned. Nevertheless, together with the other member states of ASEAN,

Mokhtar emphasized, Indonesia stands ready to engage with Vietnam in the continued search for a political solution that would lead to the restoration of a genuinely independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, while ensuring at the same time the legitimate interests of all countries in the region to live in peace with one another, free from extra-regional pressures and interference.

Speaking about New Caledonia, the minister pointed out that self-determination and the peaceful transition to the independence of that territory could only come about if it is in full accordance with the fundamental rights and interests of the indigenous Kanak people while at the same time guaranteeing the rights and interests of all inhabitants of the territory's multi-ethnic and multi-racial society.

In his statement, Minister Mokhtar also expressed satisfaction with the results of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

He pointed out that the consensus achieved at that conference had represented a step in the right direction.

Regarding the world's social situation, he called for vigilance so to ensure that the substantial progress already achieved in various fields would not fall victim to the adverse trends in the global economy.

He stressed in particular that in Indonesia and the other countries of ASEAN the implementation of such programmes as UNICEF's strategy of child survival and development had constituted an immeasurable improvement in the quality of lives of their peoples.

Minister Mokhtar also referred to other international issues, and said that apartheid was at the root of the deepening crisis in southern Africa and that it must be eradicated in its totality.

He added that the Security Council could no longer justify any further procrastination in imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Laos

Commentary on Thai 'Approval' of U.S. Group
BK260310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 26 Sep 87

[PASASON 26 September commentary: "An Act That Has Not Improved Lao-Thai Relations"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Even though reports on the releasing of balloons with leaflets designated for locating and looking for Americans missing during the war [in Laos] have died down, further reports from Bangkok said that the eight-man U.S. group led by former U.S. Senator William Hendon, which came to Thailand to look for the so-called U.S. pilots missing during the war

and still living in Laos, is still able to freely carry out its activities in Thailand. In face of this reality, one may wonder why this group of American citizens is able to freely express their intentions in slandering, making accusations against, and provoking the LPDR without approval from Thai Government authorities. In connection with this development, Thai people of all strata, including students, pupils, and intellectuals, as well as all sensible persons in general must remember very well that Thai authorities have repeatedly stated that they have disapproved of or have not permitted the Hendon-led U.S. group to carry out their activities as planned because such acts would affect Thai-Lao relations. Such statements are only sweet talks because in reality practical happening has clearly been to the contrary.

It can be said that Hendon and his colleagues have practically encountered no problems in carrying out their activities in Thailand. Since the day they arrived in Thailand, they have received a warm welcome from Thai Government authorities. After only being in Bangkok for a few hours, Hendon managed to openly hold a news conference with Thai and foreign reporters to publicize the group's intentions and plan of action. Such a convenience could not have been received without approval by Thai Government authorities. In addition, without approval of and protection by Thai authorities, the group would not be able to go to Nakhon Phanom [in northeastern Thailand] to release balloons containing leaflets slandering Laos. One may wonder how a group of almost 10 foreigners could travel for more than 600 km without a hitch in an independent country to carry out a mission which was disapproved by the government of that country. More obvious still, before the release of balloons and the floating of plastic bags in the Mekong River with leaflets containing baseless slanderous charges against Laos, Thai authorities declared that they would not allow such acts to be carried out. But in reality, the group could freely carry them out and could do more than what they had expected: They could both release balloons into the sky and float plastic bags in the river. What should one think about this fact? One can fool no one but oneself.

At present, this group of Americans is still able to freely carry out activities to continue creating conditions to undermine and slander Laos and to fan up anti-LPDR public opinion in Thailand, thereby resulting in creating adverse effects on any efforts aimed at improving the Lao-Thai relations.

Worthy of note is that in the past as well as at present, the Thai media has either directly or indirectly provided considerable extensive coverage to the activities carried out by Hendon and his colleagues. If things go in this direction, no one can guarantee that one day the Thai media or a particular organization may provide full service to the U.S. group's slanderous propaganda plan against Laos. By then, Thai government authorities will come out and make another statement denying their collusion and cooperation with this group of bad elements in carrying out anti-LPDR activities since the

beginning. If allowed to occur, that development is tantamount to an act of open encroachment on the LPDR's sovereignty, thus running counter to the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques. It is not at all good to any efforts to improve the Lao-Thai relations in accordance with the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples.

Kaysone Phomvihane on Missile Accord

*BK261500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 26 Sep 87*

[26 September communique of the Standing Committee of the LPDR Council of Ministers on recent council meeting]

[Text] Today, 26 September 1987, the Standing Committee of the LPDR Council of Ministers issued a communique. The communique reads:

Recently, the Standing Committee of the LPDR Council of Ministers held a meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the council. At the meeting, the Standing Committee reviewed and assessed the work on economic relations with foreign countries in the period after the fourth party congress. It reaffirmed the achievements and clearly pointed out various weak points and remaining problems in carrying out the work. It also discussed and put forth various concrete orientations and measures aimed at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of the work in various fields in connection with economic relations with foreign countries to contribute to successfully implementing the state plans for 1987 and subsequent years.

On the last day of the meeting, after Comrade Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, reported certain points on the present world situation, including the issue of the agreement reached in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the signing of the treaty regarding the elimination of the medium- and short-range ground-based missiles, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane delivered a speech. He said: In previous years, the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries have proposed certain creative, well-intentioned initiatives concerning the reduction of arms for world peace and security. The reaching of the agreement on this occasion marks a significant event. It is considered a victory of the peaceful and progressive forces which have persistently carried out a struggle against the nuclear arms race and for a durable peace in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and the rest of the world. Following the signing of the said Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of the missiles, the trend for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems will be vigorously consolidated and a world without nuclear weapons will then be achieved. At present, various bellicose forces in the United States and in NATO group have not yet abandoned their schemes to oppose the treaty on the elimination of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the joint struggle

to safeguard peace in opposition to nuclear war and to demand that the U.S. administration respect its pledge will continue in a complicated and heated manner.

Article Hails PRK Reconciliation Policy
*BK251359 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT
25 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 25 (KPL)—*Pasason's* leading article today hails the policy of national reconciliation of the party and Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, saying that it meets the aspirations of all the Khmer people, on the one hand, and suits the regional and world trend of the present days, on the other, in which all conflicts can be solved by political means.

In this light, the paper attaches importance to the cocktail party's meeting between the two main contending factions of Khmers on the basis of equality and no preconditions.

The paper speaks highly of Hun Sen's letter to the UN secretary general, in which the constant good will of the PRK regarding the question of national reconciliation was expressed. The message said it was high time for the Khmers themselves to solve their own problems for the sake of the survival of the Khmer nation, and this could be done so without foreign interference and the threat of the returning of the genocidal clique.

On the basis of the special solidarity, great friendship, and militant alliance among the three Indochinese peoples, the party, government and people of Laos at all times stand on the side of the fraternal people of the PRK in their efforts to rehabilitate their nation, and solve their internal problems without interference from outside. And in this regard the Lao side believes no enemy can hope to reverse the Kampuchean situation.

Rally Marks Anniversary of Diplomatic Ties
*BK211321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Text] A grand rally was held at Vientiane theater this morning with the participation of more than 1,000 people celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and six fraternal socialist countries: Vietnam, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, and Bulgaria. Attending the rally as guests of honor were Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Comrade Khamphai Boupma, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs; along with other comrade members of the party Central Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; and high-ranking cadres from various branches. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV; Comrade Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR;

Comrade Marian Fronczek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Polish People's Republic; Comrade Yadmaaguine Dashnyan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR, Comrade (Drakomia Torakov), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade (Vaszlo Tokas), charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic to the LPDR, also attended.

Comrade Khamphai Boupma had the honor of speaking at this elegant ceremony. He noted: The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Laos and Vietnam, the CSSR, Poland, Mongolia, Hungary, and Bulgaria 25 years ago marked a significant event in the history of our Lao nation, because the relations were established at a time when our people of various tribes were vigorously struggling against the imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Laos. With the firm determination of the Lao patriots at that time, based on the socialist development trend, the Lao coalition government established diplomatic relations with many socialist countries in September 1962. This was considered the turning point in the political life of the Lao people who have promoted and expanded the relations of friendship with the various fraternal socialist countries.

Comrade Khamphai Boupma continued:

[Begin recording] Actually, the Lao people and the peoples of the said fraternal socialist countries have maintained the fine, traditional relations for a long time. In the period of resolute struggle of the patriotic Lao people against the French colonialists and in opposition to the policy of intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist reactionaries for peace, national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the various fraternal socialist countries—first and foremost the Soviet Union—adhered to their just stand in supporting the just cause of the Lao people's struggle, as well as of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the struggle which led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indochina and the signing of the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos. With that significant factor, the Lao people's struggle—under the LPRP's leadership—has been enthusiastically expanded daily while the world socialist system has also been increasingly developed and its status has been enhanced daily in the international arena.

Various fraternal socialist countries have always given firm support and assistance to the Lao people. To help Laos increase its stature, as well as support the people's just struggle, in the international arena, many fraternal socialist countries established diplomatic relations with Laos in late 1962. The enthusiastic recognition of Laos as an independent and sovereign country by the various socialist countries once again showed that Laos had been freed from the encirclement of the capitalist countries, the only countries with which the former Lao Government had contact. Resenting the development of the relations between Laos and the various fraternal socialist

countries, the imperialists—led by the U.S. imperialists—continue to arrogantly pursue their schemes of intervention while carrying out high-level special warfare against the patriotic forces in Laos.

Nevertheless, the various socialist countries have continued to render support and assistance, both material and spiritual, to the Lao patriotic forces. In the early seventies, when the revolutionary movements in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia reached their peak, the U.S. imperialists were seriously defeated militarily, isolated politically, and faced many difficulties in the economic field. As a result, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to allow their lackeys in Laos to sign the agreement on the restoration of peace and the achievement of national concord with the various patriotic forces in Vientiane on 21 February 1973. The signing of the said agreement led to the formation of the coalition government for the last time with the patriotic forces controlling the situation throughout the country.

Since then, a new step was made in the relations between Laos and the various fraternal socialist countries, many fraternal socialist countries began to set up their embassies in Vientiane and directly rendered firm assistance to and cooperation with us.

With close political and military coordination, under the party's leadership, the Lao people of all classes unitedly rose up and successfully seized administrative power throughout the country in 1975. Following the seizure of the power, the LPDR was established. After its establishment, the LPDR's relations with various fraternal socialist countries entered a new stage and reached a new, higher quality. The LPDR's relations with various socialist countries have been promoted, expanded, and broadened in all fields, both in the party and state channels. This has been demonstrated through the visits in 1976 and 1977 to various fraternal socialist countries by top-level party and state delegations led by Comrade Kayson Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and through the visits to the LPDR by top-level party and state delegations of various fraternal socialist countries. The LPDR has also signed treaties of friendship and cooperation for a period of 25 years with certain fraternal socialist countries. In addition, our country has signed joint statements and agreements on cooperation in all fields and has coordinated national economic plans with certain countries.

The cooperation and assistance given to the LPDR by the various fraternal socialist countries are in the form of gratuitous assistance and long-term loans. As a result of the sincere, effective, and all-round cooperation and assistance from various socialist countries and aid organizations, many projects in Laos have been successfully implemented and used in the development of the Lao economy and society. The SRV, the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the MPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and other fraternal socialist countries have attentively provided

economic cooperation to and expanded trading with the LPDR. They have encouraged the LPDR to promote production. Each year, hundreds of Lao cadres and students have been accepted for further study in various fraternal socialist countries to raise the level of their knowledge and abilities. The sports and cultural relations and cooperation between the LPDR and various socialist countries have also been widely expanded; this expansion can be seen through the exchanges of art and literary activities and the organizing of various exhibitions in each country.

The close and comprehensive cooperation with the various socialist countries is of great value for the Lao people; it has become a significant factor in destroying the political and economic blockades imposed by the imperialists and other reactionaries who have hoped to exterminate the Lao revolution since the establishment of the LPDR. As a result of the said assistance and cooperation, over the past 12 years our Lao people have maintained many favorable conditions to defend the country and build socialist foundations. [end recording]

Comrade Khamphai Bouphe added: At present, the Lao people of various tribes are actively implementing the resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress and the second 5-year state plan. Despite difficulties caused by the sabotage and subversive schemes of the enemies against the Lao revolution and by natural disasters, our Lao people—who have maintained the tradition of resolute struggle and have much experience in surmounting many obstacles—will certainly be able to make great achievements. In our just cause, various fraternal socialist countries, with the Soviet Union as core and rampart, as well as the revolutionary forces and forces for peace in the world, will stand forever by our side. Our strategy is to strengthen the friendship and all-round cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries. Comrade Kayson Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, reaffirmed in his speech at the fourth party congress that the continuous enhancement and consolidation of the militant solidarity and the expansion of the all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Soviet Union, as well as with various countries in the socialist community, compose the consistent foreign policy of our party and state and are considered a factor in determining our people's victories in carrying out the immediate and long-term revolution.

On behalf of the party, state, and people of Laos, Comrade Khamphai Bouphe also expressed full support for all Soviet peace initiatives which are aimed at building a nuclear-free world. He highly appreciated the initiatives of CSSR in collaboration with the GDR in proposing the construction of nuclear-free routes and the establishment of chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. He voiced complete support for the People's Republic of Bulgaria in its struggle to turn the Balkan peninsula into a peaceful, nuclear-free region. He expressed support for the new proposal of 8 July 1987 of

the Polish People's Republic on the reduction of short-range nuclear missiles and ordinary weapons and on the signing of an agreement on the control of arms reduction in central Europe.

Comrade Khamphai Boupha expressed full support for the MPR's proposal on the non-use of force in the relations between the Asia and Pacific states. He also hailed the activities of the Hungarian People's Republic towards letting and mutual trust through the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation which serves as the firm base for the political relations among various states.

Comrade Khamphai Boupha stressed in conclusion: The LPDR vigorously supports the positive efforts of the SRV in holding official talks and reaching an agreement with Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July. The Ho Chi Minh talks are talks between representatives of the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The agreement is considered a concrete step of the evolution of joint efforts in seeking means to settle the Cambodian and Southeast Asian problems to serve the common interests of the nations in this region. We believe that all efforts to spoil the said agreement, no matter from which side they come, will only complicate the situation further and will not be beneficial to the settlement of the problems. The LPDR fully supports the PRK's national reconciliation policy as announced on 27 August. The said policy shows the good faith of the PRK which wants to gather together the Cambodian people of all classes, both at home and abroad, to build Cambodia and free the country from the effects of the genocidal regime. The Lao people pledge their persistent efforts, together with the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, to defend the revolutionary gains and safeguard peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Afterward, Comrade Nguyen Xuan, on behalf of the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the six fraternal socialist countries, spoke. He said in part:

[Begin recording in French and fading into Lao translation] The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and Vietnam, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary is organized at a time when our various socialist countries, as well as the proletarian class and progressive people throughout the world, are joyously and enthusiastically celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist revolution; this reflects the significance and importance of constantly strengthening international solidarity among various socialist countries, in particular with the great Soviet Union, which is regarded as the rampart of the revolution for world peace and as the trustworthy foundation for various nations throughout the world that are struggling for peace and social progress.

On the occasion of this significant celebration, we would like to wholeheartedly hail the great, solid achievements made by the Lao working class and people of various

tribes in many fields in the cause of defending the country, building socialism, and fulfilling their lofty international obligations under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, headed by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane. We consider these achievements of the Lao comrades as our own.

Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Xuan went on: We highly appraise the Lao party and state foreign policy of strengthening and consolidating the militant solidarity and broadening the all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia, of regarding the consistent relations with the Soviet Union as the strategic foreign policy principle, of striving to enhance the solidarity and all-round cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries, and of positively contributing to the common struggle for the peace and security of various nations in Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, and throughout the world. We support the persistent efforts of the LPDR, together with the SRV and the PRK, to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means and to settle the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In this spirit, we hail and support the policy on national reconciliation which has just been announced by the PRK.

In conclusion, Nguyen Xuan noted: We would like to express sincere thanks to the party, government, and fraternal people of Laos for their warm sentiments and their wholehearted support for the revolutionary cause of the peoples of our various countries.

Delegation Returns From, Ethiopia, CSSR
BK251249 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 25 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao party and government led by Oudom Khatthigna, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, returned here on September 24 after having attended a session of the National Assembly and the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's National Day, and having paid an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choummali Saingason, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, and Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister of foreign affairs. J. Myslivecek, ambassador of the CSSR to Laos, was also present at the airport.

Khamtai Siphandon Greets Bulgarian Army Day
BK241415 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defence of the Lao PDR, on September 23 sent a telegramme of greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart General Dobri Dzhurov on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the foundation of the

[words indistinct] 43 years of socialist defence and construction as well as its contribution to safeguarding the stability of the socialist community in Europe, world peace and to fulfilling its international duty, the telegramme says:

"On this glorious occasion we appreciate the great achievements scored by the Bulgaria People's Army and the Bulgarian people, and consider these as our own. On this occasion, I would like to express thanks to the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army for its constant assistance to the Lao People's Army.

"May the relations of friendship, fraternal militant solidarity and cooperation between our peoples and armies be further strengthened and developed. I wish you good health, happiness and successes in your noble task."

Afghan Front Delegation Ends Visit, Departs
BK251429 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 25—The delegation of the General Council of the National Front of the Republic of Afghanistan led by its deputy-president Nur Akbar Paesh, left Phnom Penh this morning after a five-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chan Ven, vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland and other Kampuchean high-ranking officials.

While in Kampuchea, the Afghan delegation was received by Chea Sim Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the front National Council. It had talks with the Kampuchean front delegation led by Vice Chairman Chan Ven during which a cooperation agreement between the two front organizations was concluded.

It also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of Pol Pot's genocide, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace in Phnom Penh, and the mass grave at Choeung Ek in Kandal Province.

Philippines

Panelists Charge U.S. With 'Destabilization'
HK251331 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Panelists in this morning's "Talakayan sa Makati" ["Discussion in Makati Forum"] charged the United States of efforts to destabilize the Philippine Government. Among the panelists were former Constitutional Commissioner Chito Castro and Congressman Greg Andolana of Partido ng Bayan [PB—People's Party]. They accused the United States of orchestrating the destabilization efforts to protect their economic and military interests in the Philippines.

The other panelist, Senator Rene Saguisag, said intervention from either a foreign government or a foreign institution is a disrupting force in the country.

Increased Soviet Presence Causes Concerns
HK260356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Sep 87 p 4

[from Kathleen Barnes in Manila]

[Text] Philippine Government officials have recently become alarmed over the increasing Soviet presence in their country.

Senior Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) officials say the "Russian scare" is "a bit overdrawn", but they admit it is possible that the Soviets have provided some aid to the communist insurgents.

Tagalog-speaking Caucasians have been spotted with rebel New People's Army (NPA) guerillas in Quezon province, 160 km south of Manila, and in Cagayan province, 420 km north of Manila.

"They speak with a funny accent, not an American accent. We believe they are Russian advisors", said a DFA official.

Over the past six months there have been sightings of submarines near the Philippines, leading to speculation that they are Soviet vessels spying and carrying arms to the rebels. A large Soviet fleet regularly fishes in waters close to the Philippine territorial limit, adding fuel to speculation that they are spying on American bases in the Philippines and on Philippine military activities.

"Cam Ranh Bay (in Vietnam) isn't that far away. We believe the Russians are shipping weapons to the NPA from Vietnam", said the DFA official.

The Soviets have denied having any submarines in Philippine waters.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has followed a Maoist-Marxist-Leninist line since its inception in 1969, but there have recently been signs of a willingness to accept proffered Russian aid.

CPP sources claim that the allegations of Soviet involvement are merely a "red scare" tactic being used by the Philippine Government to justify requests for increased American aid and by the American Government to justify an increased military presence in the Philippines.

Soviet Ambassador Vadim Ivanovich Shabalin said in Manila that all foreign powers should dismantle their military bases in the Asia-Pacific region.

The militant labour confederation, Kilusang Mayo who (KMW), has recently received money, and possibly economic, support from the Soviet Union, which said its support was merely intended to help a workers' union.

They also explained that they were not abandoning their support of the old (legal) Partido Kommunistang Philip-pine (PKP), which was the fore-runner of the illegal CPP.

The Soviets have many times stated their support for the Aquino Government.

Whether or not they are involved in clandestine activities in the Philippines, it is clear they are seeking a higher profile.

A Russian-Finnish corporation recently sought government approval for an exploration project for low-grade coal in northern Luzon province. The Russians say they have the technology to convert the low-grade coal for use as fuel in thermal power plants. They have also proposed the construction of a thermal plan tin the Cagayan Valley.

"We are not in a position to reject the offer of economic aid", said the DFA official. "At the same time, they are now conducting a survey in Caqayan for this coal exploration and power plant project. That gives them a perfect cover story to be out in the countryside in the area."

The Soviet Union officially has 15 diplomats accredited to its embassy in Manila.

"That number has stayed stable. What we are not sure of is how many Russians are coming in on legitimate visas and overstaying", a DFA official said. "Worse yet, we know that Russian tourists come here on cruise ships and then just get off and disappear. We have such a large coastline, it is also possible that they are landing almost anywhere and it would be almost impossible for us to know it".

Philippine Government officials believe there is cause for concern about the Soviet presence and particularly about possible clandestine activity.

"We are investigating it", says the DFA officials, "but we have no hard evidence".

Aquino Orders All-Out Offensive Against NPA
HK260220 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday she had ordered an all-out military offensive to neutralize and crush the communist rebellion, particularly in the Bicol region. At the same time, the president called on local government officials to support the military effort with a combination of efforts to alleviate the economic problems.

President Aquino announced these in a meeting yesterday with congressmen at Malacanang. The president's directive to the military was in response to the stepped up NPA attacks and blowing up of bridges, railways, and other vital facilities in the Bicol area.

In compliance to the president's order, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff General Fidel Ramos ordered a battalion of Scout Rangers to reinforce government forces in the area and ordered more troops to prepare to move to Bicolandia.

Art Pabellon has more details on President Aquino's announcement.

[Begin recording] [Pabellon] The president called on the congressmen to assist her in the task of unifying all the sectors of society, starting with local government officials, the military, the nongovernmental organizations, and church leaders.

[Aquino] I would like to call on you to help me as I visit the various regions, so that together, all of us can unite all the sectors and fight not only the insurgency, but to help in the economic recovery program.

[Pabellon] President Aquino acknowledges the fact that she cannot solve the national problems alone.

[Aquino] Believe me, I know that I cannot do this alone and I need all of your help. This is why I make it a point to reach out to all sectors. It will be that much easier for me to work perhaps with you and listen and hear exactly what the people want so that we can address their problems from their vantage point, because where I am, naturally, I cannot have the exact feeling of these people, because I do not see them as often as you do.

[Pabellon] On the matter of local elections, the president convinced the congressmen that holding the elections on January 18, 1988 could give the Comelec [Commission on Elections] enough time to prepare.

For FEBC news, this is Art Pabellon at Malacanang. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Gen Ramos warned the military in Central Luzon to be alert against sneak attacks by the communist New People's Army. He said intelligence reports showed that intensified NPA attacks in the Bicol region was a diversionary tactic to lure government forces into the region and leave Central Luzon vulnerable.

The chief of staff ordered vigilance by the military in central Luzon in a meeting with Luzon military commanders in Balanga, Bataan yesterday. Gen Ramos said central Luzon is a juicy target because it is close enough to Metro Manila, the seat of government. Central Luzon, the richest region in the country outside Metro Manila, is the location of the strategic Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the biggest air facilities in the world outside the continental United States. Power lines and heavy industries are also concentrated in central Luzon.

NDF Claims Shadow Government
HK280217 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Government troops in Bataan have secured the Bataan refinery plant due to reports that NPA rebels are out to blow out the refinery. Military forces in central Luzon are on full alert in order to launch preemptive operations against the rebels following reports that a big number of rebels have pulled out from Bicol and northern Luzon and moved to central Luzon for an offensive

in the region. The leftist National Democratic Front also said it has established a shadow government in central Luzon for the offensive.

200 Guerrillas Operating

HK260834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0805 GMT
26 Sep 87

[by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Legazpi, Philippines, Sept 26 (AFP)—When some 200 communist rebels seized a commuter train and blew up a vital railway bridge in the Bicol region last week, some wore yellow ribbons tied round their heads.

And on lonely stretches of the Pan-Philippine Highway, guerillas have seemingly popped out of nowhere to establish checkpoints—gain wearing yellow bands—only to vanish just as quickly before security forces arrived.

It is seen as a defiant gesture on the part of the the People's Army (NPA), when on the attack, to wear something yellow—the color that popularly symbolizes the struggling 19-month-old government of President Corazon Aquino.

Now Mrs. Aquino and the Philippine Armed Forces face a crucial test of their counter-insurgency policy here in the Bicol region, where the NPA has launched spectacular attacks since early September.

The rebel offensives are widely seen as a calculated campaign of terror that may be linked to NPA operations elsewhere.

Some military officials suspect the Bicol operations may be a diversionary tactic for other guerilla activities—possibly an arms landing or an important planned offensive in another area.

The military estimates that the NPA has only 300 to 400 regulars in the entire region, with a similar number of unarmed collaborators. But the broad extent of the offensives suggest this could be a conservative estimate of the local strength of the NPA, which has 23,000 regulars nationwide.

Apart from forcing an indefinite suspension of rail service to Bicol, the NPA has blown up a large concrete bridge and damaged at least three other spans, briefly isolating parts of the region from the rest of the Philippines' main island of Luzon.

Through a spokesman, the NPA has claimed responsibility for the destruction of two of these bridges, and blamed the military for the rest.

Bicol is a strategic region comprising six provinces with a combined population of about 3.5 million, most of them poor farmers from whom most guerillas are recruited.

Roman Catholic Church Monsignor Ralph Salazar, the vicar-general of Legazpi, described the acts as "terrorism," and said the NPA had "alienated a lot of people" in Bicol in recent weeks.

"There must be something political" for such an approach, he said.

Analysts say the attacks might have been meant to show that Mrs. Aquino's government is weak and indecisive, and that her military cannot act effectively due to bitter divisions in its ranks following an abortive coup last month.

On Friday the president ordered the military to crush the NPA in Bicol. Three months before, on a visit to the region, she had promised to bring peace and development to Bicol—hard hit by drought, typhoons, and low world prices for its main crop, coconuts.

Military transport planes this week flew in a fresh battalion of elite troops from northern Luzon to face the Bicol rebels, reinforcing four battalions already stationed here.

Backed by helicopters, armored vehicles and artillery, the military is hoping to annihilate large rebel formations in the rugged countryside.

Over two dozen soldiers, police, civilians and guerillas have died in the attacks over the past few weeks, which included raids on remote town centers and assassinations of military officers and retired soldiers by mobile NPA hit squads in populated areas.

Military records show that 16 soldiers and policemen and 17 civilians have died in the wave of attacks. It is impossible to measure the rebel casualties because they often carry their dead and wounded with them, the military says.

Brigadier General Luis San Andres, regional commander of the paramilitary constabulary, the government's main peacekeeping force, dismissed some civilian officials' fears that the NPA might be reaching its so-called "strategic offensive" stage in Bicol.

This is the last of the three phases of the NPA's Maoist campaign, following so-called strategic defensive and strategic stalemate stages.

"They have not even gotten to the strategic stalemate," he said, referring to parity in combat capability.

Bicol produces 350 megawatts of electricity for Manila from geothermal plants powered by underground steam in parts of this region, home to the famous Mayon volcano.

The general said some of the recent outages in Manila were caused by NPA sabotage of transmission towers, either by blasting or felling.

Brig. Gen. San Andres has assigned patrols to guard the Pan-Philippine highway that runs through Bicol, but said power lines that run through remote areas are virtually impossible to secure fully.

Sentries now guard the approaches and undersides of major bridges believed earmarked for destruction by NPA saboteurs, who had planted explosives below the bridges/damaged this month.

Brig. Gen. San Andres has also ordered all troops manning checkpoints to wear steel helmets in order to distinguish them from the NPA fighters with their yellow headbands and to prevent "misencounters" with fellow soldiers.

Bataan Troops on Alert

*HK260729 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0700 GMT 26 Sep 87*

[Text] Government troops in Bataan went on red alert today amid reports of impending communist rebel attacks on vital installations in the province. The alert occurred a day after 27 rebels and a soldier were killed in a 3-hour rocket and machinegun battle between government troops and guerrillas in a village in Cagayan [as heard].

A military spokesman said AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Fidel Ramos ordered a red alert after intelligence reports revealed that NPA rebels planned to hit installations in Bataan.

Installations in Bataan include factories, power plants, and the Bataan refining company, which processes more than three-quarters of the country's oil.

Heavy Fighting in Bulacan

*HK280211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Heavy fighting was reported in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains in Bulacan between government troops and communist rebels as the military pressed their initiative against the NPA in Luzon. Battalion-strength government forces attacked an NPA encampment in Barangay Camachile in Remedios Trinidad Town. The fighting started at 5 am and was still raging when night came. Latest reports say four soldiers have been wounded and one killed. Casualties were reported on the NPA side as helicopter gunships raked the NPA positions with rockets and heavy machinegun fire. No figure was available for the NPA casualties. The government force battling the rebels in Remedios Trinidad near the Sierra Madre ranges are led by Lieutenant Colonel Alejandro Lafat. The rebels were led by Ernesto Bergullo, alias Ka [Comrade] Remy, who is the top NPA leader in Bulacan.

930 NPA Supporters Surrender

*HK251325 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
25 Sep 87 p 8*

[by Jay Valleser]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City—A total of 930 rebels and their supporters surrendered to the government in Dangcagan, Bukidnon, last Wednesday in the presence of a former rebel, Lt. Col. Victor Corpuz.

The returnees included 93 regular members of the New People's Army (NPA) and 51 members of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Fifteen assorted firearms were also turned in.

Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, commander general of the 4th Infantry Division, said the latest group of returnees, Northern Mindanao has registered the highest number of former rebels who have surrendered to the government under the latest amnesty decree.

Meanwhile, another "killing field" in Bukidnon, which yielded the remains of 18 alleged victims of the NPAs, was discovered by military authorities here, guided by rebel returnees.

Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon, commanding general of the 3rd Infantry Battalion, said the remains were dug up last Wednesday from four shallow graves in Dangcagan.

Dizon said the hands of 18 victims were tied at the back.

Most of those exhumed were already skeletons, while others were still in various stages of decomposition, he added.

Only one of the victims was identified as Alfredo Gumpak, 40, farmer, of Kibawi, Bukidnon.

Several common graves have been found in Opol, Misamis Oriental.

Similar graves were also found in Butuan City, Claveria, Misamis Oriental, and Tagbani, in this city.

A total of 400 skeletons have been dug up in Northern Mindanao since January last year.

Loggers Paying NPA 'Tax'

*HK260645 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT
26 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP)—The Natural Resources Ministry has warned logging concessionaires to stop giving money to communist rebels or face losing their operating licenses, the official *Philippine News Agency* (PNA) said Saturday.

PNA said the military has informed Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran that the communist New People's Army (NPA) regularly collects at least two million pesos (97,000 U.S. dollars) from 37 timber license holders in the Cagayan Valley region.

Mr. Factoran warned the 37 license holders and 36 other operators of sawmills in the northern region to desist from paying so-called "progressive taxes" to the rebels or face cancellation of their licenses, PNA reported.

He also urged them to work closely with the Armed Forces so the NPA would not extort money from them, the agency added.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos has said the NPA taxes equipment and every board foot of lumber cut down by loggers in the North and that those who refuse to pay ran the risk of having their equipment destroyed by the rebels.

"Progressive taxes" imposed on businessmen in areas under rebel influence are said to be the main source of funds for the 18-year-old movement.

Meanwhile, in the central city of Iloilo, the military reported Saturday that a rebel leader placed under house arrest on orders of President Corazon Aquino had disappeared.

Maria Concepcion Bocala, a leader of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) on Panay Island, left her parents' home in Iloilo Thursday without permission from the military, local military chief Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Almaden said.

The disappearance of the 35-year-old rebel leader, better known by her alias "Concha", was reported to the military by her mother, who feared her daughter may have rejoined the underground, the colonel told reporters.

Mrs. Bocala, who met Mrs. Aquino in Iloilo in October last year to discuss the possibility of a ceasefire with the military in Panay, was captured on June 12th while she was visiting her baby at her parents' home.

The president ordered the military on August 5 to put Mrs. Bocala under house arrest for humanitarian reasons, after she wrote Mrs. Aquino from her jail cell seeking release due to medical reasons.

Lt. Col. Almaden said Mrs. Bocala, who is facing rebellion and murder charges in an Iloilo lower court, had no military guards at home but was required to obtain permission from the military whenever she went out.

Her lawyer, Joelito Barrera, confirmed her disappearance, but told *Agence France-Presse* he still believed she would show up in court Monday for her arraignment.

Asked about the possibility that his client had gone underground, the lawyer said: "It is a matter between her and President Aquino, who gave her full trust and confidence that she would not return to the hills."

500 Protest Alejandro Death in Manila

HK260405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0340 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP)—Leftist labour unions and young people turned out in force Saturday in a protest march accompanying the body of leftist leader Leandro Alejandro to his suburban home district here, witnesses said.

About 500 supporters blocked traffic at a round-about and greeted the 27-year-old New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) secretary-general's remains with firecrackers and chanting, the witnesses said.

The protesters held aloft red flags and streamers that read: "Justice for Lean, justice for all victims of state fascism", and "Punish the blood murderers".

They later accompanied Mr. Alejandro's hearse to a Roman Catholic church in Malabon district, the witnesses added.

Mr. Alejandro, who ran unsuccessfully for the lone House of Representatives seat for Malabon and Navotas Districts in May, was gunned down outside Bayan headquarters here on September 19.

His killers remain unknown, but Bayan has blamed the murder on the government of President Corazon Aquino.

His body had lain in state at the University of the Philippines campus where he had been a popular student leader. Bayan has scheduled a massive protest march for his burial Tuesday.

Death Squad Reportedly Formed

OW261105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 26 KYODO—The widow of Leandro Alejandro urged President Corazon Aquino on Saturday not to deploy police or soldiers during the burial march for the slain leftist leader in order to avert possible violence during the rites.

Lidynaida Nacpil-Alejandro said the family and mourners do not want to be blamed for any violence that might erupt during the funeral march that is scheduled to pass through major metropolitan streets, including two military camps and the presidential palace, on Tuesday.

Meanwhile the alliance leader assailed the military for allegedly leaking false reports to the press to provide a pretext for troop deployment during the burial and to sow fear among the people to prevent "an outpouring of sympathy" for Alejandro.

Quoting unnamed military intelligence sources, newspapers reported on Friday that communist rebels have formed another urban death squad named after Alejandro with the specific goal of killing top military officials in "retaliation" for his murder.

Alejandro, 27, secretary general of the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), was murdered in front of the group's headquarters on September 19, hours after giving a news conference.

"I and the family of Lean (Alejandro's nickname) ask President Aquino and her government that if possible, not to send police and military men during the funeral march," Alejandro's widow said.

"Please leave us alone and let us bury our dead in peace," she said.

Laurel Urges Release of Report on Leftists
*HK280201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday [27 September] urged President Aquino to authorize the declassification of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA] report identifying government officials who are perceived to have Marxist or leftist leanings. A press statement from Laurel's office said a letter dated September 25 has been sent to the president requesting the declassification of the NICA report. The letter was sent preparatory to Laurel's scheduled appearance before the joint meeting of the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security and its Committee on Justice and Human Rights at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Laurel said he is hopeful that President Aquino would permit the declassification of the report.

House Stands Firm on 14 Dec Election Date
*HK250505 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
25 Sep 87*

[Text] The House of Representatives stood firm on its previous stand to hold the elections on December 14. The House also wants all officers-in-charge to be retained while running for the elections. [Words indistinct] also seeks to let the elected officials on December 14 assume office at noon of December 30 until noon of June 30, 1992.

Thailand

Journal Views Relations With Soviet Union
*BK270959 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai
9-15 Sep 87 p 15*

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The arrest of British national Geoffrey Higginson here on charges of spying for the Soviet KGB took place at a time when Thai-Soviet relations were improving.

What is of interest is why the arrest had to be made at this time, and whether it will affect relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

Thai security agents decided to arrest Higginson after having followed him for 2 years. They considered his work a threat to Thailand's security and that of its ASEAN allies, the United States, and China.

Police Special Branch authorities found documents on relations between Thailand and other countries on Higginson when he was arrested. They also learned from intelligence sources that the spy's main task was to gather information on U.S. and Chinese activities in Thailand. There were also plans to recruit Thai nationals as secret agents.

The arrest was therefore a clear warning to the Soviet Union that it cannot take advantage of improving bilateral relations to expand its intelligence activities in this country.

Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union next year, while Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut will visit Moscow in October. There have been no changes to those plans so far.

When the arrest was made there was speculation that the planned visits to the Soviet Union by the two Thai leaders might be affected or canceled. However, Prime Minister Prem clearly stated during a news conference that the arrest of the spy and the planned visit are separate issues.

Thailand has played down the arrest of Higginson because it does not want relations between the two countries to be affected.

The steps taken reflect Thailand's opinion about the Soviet Union, that is, that it has not given up efforts to increase its intelligence activities in Thailand.

Relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union have greatly improved following the official visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in May. Reportedly the problem of Cambodia was broadly discussed during that visit.

The fact that Moscow agreed to such talks has given grounds for Thailand and other ASEAN countries to apply pressure for a Soviet role in helping to settle the Cambodian problem by halting aid to Vietnam in the form of military supplies and so on.

ASEAN believes that without Soviet assistance, Vietnam will automatically have to give up its military occupation of Cambodia. Despite this, there has been no response to the ASEAN appeal, despite continued pressure.

The arrest of Higginson will affect those policy makers who advocate closer relations with the Soviet Union in order to strike a balance with Sino-Thai relations. There will have to be an assessment of what close relations with the Soviet Union would bring in terms of security to Thailand as well as to its allies.

Japanese Prime Minister Pays 3-Day Visit

Announces ASEAN Aid Package
*BK270145 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Sep 87 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday called on Japan to unite its grant aid to Thailand and urged Japan to continue talks on issues contained in the White Paper on the restructuring of Thai-Japanese economic relations.

Government Spokesman Micchai Wirawathaya said that during the 55-minute discussion between Prem and his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prem asked Japan to consider softening restrictions on grant aid to Thailand.

An informed source yesterday said the call resulted from a recent protest by the Association of Siamese Architects over the construction of a Japan-funded 180-million-baht historical study centre in Ayutthaya. The association said it had been given very little role in the design and construction of the site. After a series of negotiations between the Thai and Japanese sides, the conflict was settled but it did lead to the cancellation of a scheduled visit of Nakasone to the site to lay the foundation stone for the centre.

Yesterday Wanchai Sirirat, director general of Department of Technical and Economic cooperation, and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Akitane Kiuchi signed the exchange of notes for the grant aid which would be used to finance the construction of the Ayutthaya centre.

According to Japanese spokesman, Terusuke Terada, Nakasone was willing to study Prem's request to untie Japanese grants to Thailand. However, Terada said it would require the approval of the Diet (parliament).

Michai said Prem cited cases where projects under the Japanese grant aid often use less local labour and raw materials based on the advice or specifications laid down by Japanese consultants.

But Terada told *The Nation* that according to the Japanese regulation all Japanese grants are tied but in reality during the implementation of a project things are somewhat flexible. "On the average about 72 per cent of goods and services are procured from Thailand for projects under the Japanese grant aid," he said.

The Japanese spokesman said bilateral trade issues contained in the White Paper could be raised during a joint ministerial meeting on trade in Tokyo next month. Thailand in 1985 released the 35-page White Paper asking for restructuring of economic relations with Japan to reduce the chronic trade deficit and boost technology transfer.

Concerning the US\$2 billion aid package offered to ASEAN countries from Japan, Terada said Nakasone asked Thailand to submit projects and state how it would utilize the aid. Nakasone yesterday announced this new aid plan to promote growth of the ASEAN private sector, encourage joint ventures and expand financial markets.

Nakasone told Prem that details of the aid plan are being worked out by officials from Japan and ASEAN and will be announced during the third ASIAN summit in Manila in mid-December, according to Terada.

He said a team of Japanese officials will arrive here on Tuesday to discuss with Thai authorities about the new aid package during a week-long tour of ASEAN countries.

Prem also urged the Japanese side to inform its guidelines and regulations on fruit imports in order to increase the variety of Thai fruits exported to Japan to offset the huge trade deficit, Mechai said.

Beside the economic issues, both Prem and Nakasone also discussed political issues including the Kampuchean problem, situation in the Korean peninsula and Persian Gulf, the US-USSR negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the ASEAN summit in December, Terada said.

Nakasone told Prem that Japan supports the concept of cocktail party talks which will allow conflicting Khmer parties to have informal talks to break the deadlock on the nine-year conflict. The Japanese premier did not mention which cocktail party he backed, but Terada said Tokyo always supports the ASEAN consensus on the Kampuchean problem, not isolated efforts.

Japan's position on the cocktail party was not mentioned by Thailand's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sarot Chawanawirat, who simply said Nakasone raised the Kampuchean issue with Prem first and asked him about the latest developments in the conflict.

Sarot said Prem informed Nakasone that Thailand as the frontline state is suffering from a string of problems caused by fighting in neighbouring Kampuchea.

The problems include Indochinese refugees, Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory and the plight of innocent Thai Villagers living along the border affected by the on-going conflict, the spokesman said.

According to Sarot, Prem also asked big countries including Japan to play a more important role in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean quagmire.

Nakasone told his Thai counterpart that Japan is well aware of Thailand's hardship and denied that the Japanese government has economically supported Vietnam. Nakasone, however, admitted that some private Japanese companies still have trade links with Hanoi, Terada said.

Sarot said Japan will dispatch Kimio Fujita, director of Asian Affairs Bureau, to Vietnam to continue dialogue with Hanoi and to assess the impact of reforms introduced earlier this year.

Nakasone is scheduled to give a press conference at 10 am at Hilton International Hotel before ending his three-day visit here.

Meets With Prem

OW261439 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told his Thai counterpart Prem Tinsulanon Saturday that Japan supports an ASEAN proposal for talks on the Kampuchea conflict.

Nakasone was quoted as saying that Japan regards the proposal as representing the consensus of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The plan, originally proposed by Indonesia in March 1986 and later endorsed by ASEAN, calls for "cocktail party" talks among pro- and anti-Hanoi Kampuchean parties to be followed by Vietnam's participation aiming at resolving the eight-year conflict.

Prem, meeting with Nakasone at his office for an hour, thanked the Japanese leader for supporting ASEAN on the Kampuchea problem and sought wide support for the grouping to put an end to the conflict.

Indonesian and Vietnamese foreign ministers, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Nguyen Co Thach, agreed on the informal talks in late July. ASEAN, in a meeting of foreign ministers in Bangkok in August, urged Vietnam to participate immediately. Vietnam later rejected the proposal, saying ASEAN attached conditions for the holding of such talks.

Nakasone is currently on a three-day official visit to Thailand through Sunday as part of events marking the centenary of Japan-Thai friendship.

The Japanese prime minister promised that Japan will continue its freeze on providing economic assistance to Vietnam, the officials said.

Nakasone told Prem that he will send a high-level diplomat to Hanoi next week as part of Tokyo's efforts for dialogue with Vietnam.

ASEAN supports anti-Hanoi Kampuchea guerrillas fighting Vietnamese troops and the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. Vietnam, which ousted the Khmer Rouge government in 1978, stations an estimated 140,000 troops in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, Nakasone promised efforts to accept Prem's request for Japan to increase untied loans to Thailand, Japanese officials said.

Prem also asked Japan to open its market to Thai products and also to provide knowhow to sell them in Japan.

The Japanese leader reconfirmed Tokyo's plan to extend 2 billion dollars to ASEAN as part of its 20 billion dollar fund recycling plan over three years starting in April 1988, the officials said.

Nakasone and Prem agreed to fight trade protectionism, help achieve a successful 1988 Seoul Olympics and to strengthen bilateral relations, the officials said.

Sitthi Urges Reinvestment

BK250115 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
25 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has called on Japan to use its profits earned here to reinvest in Thailand and increase technology transfer to strengthen economic ties between the two countries as Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone arrives today for a three-day visit.

Sitthi issued the call in a written reply to questions posed by *Jiji Press* of Japan.

The minister stressed that Thailand welcomes the Japanese economic presence here because Thailand and Japan have the geographical proximity and long-standing relations.

Sitthi, who is currently in New York for the UN General Assembly, said that Thailand needs the Japanese know-how and financial resources "which are very competitive."

Thailand wants to see continued presence of Japanese investors and business but at the same time "we also want to see genuine attempt in realization of transfer of technology, utilization and development of local resources as well as marketability of products to third countries and Japan," according to Sitthi.

Nakasone will lead a 56 member delegation including 26 reporters on his three-day visit here. After his arrival in Bangkok this afternoon he will fly to Taksin Rachanivej Palace in Narathiwat, where he will have an audience with HM the King.

Sitthi also urged Japan to increase technology transfer to local industries and help Thailand develop its human and natural resources and reinvest its profits here.

Thailand is making its best effort to improve the facilities and investment climate, he said.

Japanese companies have applied for about 80 projects worth about 19.2 billion baht with the Board of Investment of Thailand during the first half of this year, compared to just 11 projects in the same period in 1986.

Japan is Thailand's biggest trading partner and this year overtook the United States as the biggest foreign investor. [passage omitted]

Nakasone Addresses University

OW260012 Tokyo *KYODO* in English 2302 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 26 *KYODO*—Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised here Saturday Japan will make greater contributions in the political, economic and cultural spheres to help build up Asia in the next century.

Nakasone, in an address in English at Chulalongkorn University here, offered Japan's continued support for Southeast Asia's efforts to bring about peace in Kampuchea.

In the speech, titled "Asia in the New Century — Era of Vitality and Harmony," the prime minister said the Kampuchean conflict "is a factor for serious instability in the Southeast Asian region."

"Japan is resolved ... to contribute positively toward the promotion of dialogue between the parties concerned, an early withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, and the

realization of the self-determination of the Kampuchea people."

Spelling out Japan's Asian policy in what is called in Tokyo the "Nakasone doctrine," the prime minister said Japan will "play a political role befitting its international position."

Nakasone said he will work to seek solutions which reflect the interests of Asia in its dialogue with countries outside Asia when addressing such important issues as East-West relations and disarmament and arms control.

He said "as a nation committed to peace," Japan will be unswerving in maintaining its basic policy never to choose the path toward militarism.

Nakasone is currently on a three-day official visit to Thailand through Sunday as part of events marking the centenary of Japan-Thai friendship. He delivered the speech after accepting an honorary doctorate in politics at the prestigious Thai university.

As for Japan's economic role, Nakasone said the government will put 2 billion dollars or more into ASEAN as part of its 20 billion dollar fund recycling plan, which he himself outlined during the Venice summit of seven major advanced democracies last June.

The fund will help ASEAN countries "to promote the growth of the private industrial sector, including joint ventures, and to contribute to the future development of financial markets in the ASEAN area," he said.

Japan will launch the assistance program at the ASEAN summit in Manila in December in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN, which links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN has invited the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister to the Manila summit. But Nakasone is unlikely to attend the session because he is expected to step down as head of government in early November. Nakasone's five-year term of office as ruling party leader is due to expire October 30.

The Japanese leader also called for the promotion of cultural exchanges between Japan and Southeast Asia.

"A prosperous era may certainly benefit its contemporaries..., but the true test of its historic significance will be whether or not it has been able to create and leave behind a cultural legacy to its posterity."

"I actually feel the need to reexamine the spiritual values which have often been overlooked amid our economic prosperity," he said.

Noting that some 600 Thai youths have visited Japan under a Japanese-sponsored friendship program, Nakasone said "Japan is firmly resolved to continue to promote such exchanges."

In November, he said, a major Japanese cultural mission will be sent to the ASEAN countries to seek advice and suggestions as to specific ways of facilitating cultural exchange between Japan and ASEAN.

Celebrating the centenary of the signing of the Japanese-Thai declaration on amity and commerce on September 26, 1887, Nakasone said he believes "that the future of our two countries will be closely intertwined with the destinies of our friends in Asia, centering around the ASEAN countries."

Nakasone Holds News Conference

BK271512 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Today is the last day of the Japanese prime minister's visit to Thailand for the celebrations of the centennial anniversary of Thai-Japanese relations on 26 September. At 1000 today Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held a news conference at the Hilton International Hotel summing up his 25-27 September visit to Thailand. He said he was very impressed by the audience granted to him by their majesties the king and queen at Thaksin Palace on the first day of his visit. He is ready to support projects to help needy people. He is pleased with the centennial celebrations of Thai-Japanese relations, in Japan by the crown princes of the two countries, and in Thailand by the Thai and Japanese prime ministers. He said this occasion will still further strengthen the relations between Thailand and Japan.

Touching on his meeting with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon yesterday, the Japanese prime minister said they discussed economic problems and the trade deficit. Japan is ready to cooperate with Thailand in solving the problems by investing more in Thailand and allowing more Thai exports into Japan. On Japan's policy with regard to ASEAN, Nakasone stressed that Japan will cooperate with ASEAN in all areas. Japan will provide ASEAN with \$2 billion worth of financial support for its development projects. On Cambodia, the Japanese prime minister said he agreed with the policy of ASEAN, especially the cocktail Party concept. What is important is for Vietnam to also take part in the settlement of the problem in Cambodia. He said Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Cambodia at the earliest, and allow the Cambodian people their right to self determination. He said when that time comes, Japan is ready to support and cooperate with Cambodia in all areas.

Mr Nakasone, accompanied by his wife and party, left Thailand this afternoon for Japan by a special flight from the Air Force Headquarters Airport. They were seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, the cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, senior military officers, and members of the general public.

The visit by the Japanese prime minister to Thailand on the occasion of the centennial celebrations of Thai-Japanese relations was a successful event in strengthening relations between the two countries. The existing relations will certainly grow in the future.

Editorial Views Relations

BK250125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Sep 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Birthday Signals a Turning Point"]

[Text] Tomorrow marks the centennial anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Japan. This auspicious occasion will be celebrated simultaneously in both countries, with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon taking part in the commemorative events in Japan while Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone represents his country here. But while officially the links are only one hundred years old, the roots go much deeper. It is certainly not just the number of years that are important; rather it is the fact that relations have grown from strength to strength from the early days of the Ayutthaya period.

It is only plain to see that the two countries have many things in common. Both are constitutional monarchies which have successfully adopted free enterprise and a democratic political system. The Thais have found much to admire in the Japanese. Apart from the "made-in-Japan" trademarks which have become a sometimes controversial fact of life here, there is also a degree of admiration at the extent of the unified political will and determination of the Japanese people in developing their nation.

The rapid transformation of Japan from a rural, backward country into a first-class economic power ranks as one of the wonders of the modern world, especially when much of this occurred after World War II when the "economic miracle" sprang from the ashes of defeat. It is no secret that Thailand has been adopting and consolidating many programmes and strategies along much the same lines that Japan has so successfully undertaken in its development. Although Thailand may be a latecomer, it is not beyond possibility that one day it will enjoy the same blessings of peace, progress, and prosperity that Japan currently enjoys.

But Japan can help hasten the process for Thailand. Indeed, there are plenty of reasons for Japan and Thailand to cooperate in this regard—now more than ever before. The two countries are already close in many other ways—culturally, geographically and strategically as well as politically. More important, the economies of the two countries are closely linked. In this increasingly interdependent world, the new realities are so compelling that the two countries have to do far more than just live with each other; they have to seek a new plateau of partnership.

It is encouraging to note that Japan has already begun unilateral efforts to correct the imperfect system of international trade. To be sure, the system is not working to the benefit of the developing countries. But Japan has demonstrated that it wants to stand on the side of those who wish to see the establishment of the new international economic order. Thailand is, of course, a good

place for Japan to begin this new policy. There is already a need for an overhauling of the economic and trade relationships between the two countries and Japan has already fully committed itself to the necessary modifications of policy to achieve this. This will, of course, take time, but in the second era of official Thai-Japanese relations it should be possible for both sides to put real meaning into promises.

Lest it be forgotten, the 21st century has been said to be a "Pacific era." Today, the "Pacific era" is already well upon us. Whether it likes it or not, the challenge has already arrived on Japan's doorstep. At stake is the future peace and successful economic development of some 60 per cent of the world. It will not be easy, but Japan can hardly turn down the opportunity. And that opportunity can begin with Thailand. What this amounts to is that the 101st year of Thai-Japanese relations can be, and must be, a real turning point, not only for two countries, but also for the other nations of ASEAN and beyond.

UN Official Comments on Access to DK Camps

BK280719 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Sep 87 p 5

[By Sinfa Tansarawuth]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has permitted "unlimited access" to its four camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border for officials of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which assists those camps, after the UN's threat to cut off food supplies to them, a senior UN official said.

The concession was made in a letter dated August 25, 1987 to UNBRO by Sim Son, representative of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of refugees, said S.A.M.S. Kibria, special representative of the UN secretary general for coordination of Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes, in an interview with *The Nation* last Friday.

Democratic Kampuchea is the official name of the Khmer Rouge.

Kibria, however, said UNBRO is testing the intention of the Khmer resistance force, which has been keeping its camps off-limits to relief workers.

"It is one thing to come and give a letter saying that the access will be given and it is another thing to actually permit UNBRO to go whenever and wherever we want to the camps," he said.

"It is going to be tested by us," he declared.

He said he will make a report concluding the accessibility issue within two months, saying the period is long enough to test the real intention of the Khmer Rouge camp authorities.

UNBRO late last year threatened to cut off food and medical supplies to the camps of Huai Chan housing 8,000 civilian followers of the Khmer Rouge and Natrao

with 14,000, both in Si Sa Ket Province, Bo Rai with 3,000 and Ban Ta Luan with 4,000, both in Trat Province since the free access was not secured.

But the UN organization did not carry out the threat after Khmer Rouge authorities agreed to a negotiation over the matter.

The denial of camp access to relief officials has caused concerns that relief food supplies might be diverted to Khmer Rouge fighters mingling with the civilians.

Kibria also demanded that unlimited access to the four camps should be given not only to UNBRO but also to other international organizations and voluntary agencies assisting the Khmer displaced people.

He said the letter sent by the Khmer Rouge did not state the inclusion of other agencies.

"But we assume that access means access for the international organizations including UNBRO ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross), and other voluntary agencies," he said.

ICRC is the main organization providing protection for the Khmers living along the border.

He said he will not consent the Khmer Rouge's discrimination against other agencies on the access issue.

"I do not see any logical basis for such a discrimination," he said.

"The humanitarian assistance is being given as a total package. Everybody is playing a role. Different roles are played by different people in this context. And everybody should be permitted to play his respective role," he said.

"I think the Khmer Rouge authorities are fully aware of what we are seeking," he said.

Officials of other agencies are still complaining that they do not get free access to the four camps.

His office is monitoring the situation and will reconsider the assistance withdrawal if his demand is not satisfactorily responded after the two-month period.

"This is very much on our mind. If access is denied, then that (withdrawing the assistance) is an option we will have to consider," he said.

"Our primary goal is to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches the civilian population," he said.

The special representative said his appeal to donor countries for assistance to Kampuchea, which is facing a serious drought and shortfall in crop harvest, was "well-received" in a pledging meeting of donors held in New York City September 10.

All of them were pleased with an advance notice on the situation and are considering the question "very sympathetically," he said.

But he said participants in the New York meeting did not make any specific aid pledge for the Kampuchea's drought situation.

Kibria has appealed for food aid and raw agricultural inputs to the most affected areas to increase food production in the current rainy season and the coming dry season.

He said as much as 80 per cent of the early season crop that should have been harvested this month might have been damaged by the drought. He said he considered the situation "serious enough to alert the international community."

He will continue to monitor the situation inside Kampuchea and will adjust his appeal accordingly, he said.

Kibria is going to despatch his office's agronomist Francois Grunewald to Kampuchea on October 15 to further monitor the situation.

The office of the special representative coordinates the three parts of the Kampuchea on October 15 to further monitor the situation.

The office of the special representative coordinates the three parts of the Kampuchea assistance programmes: 21,000 Khmer refugees in Khao I-Dang camp in Prachin Buri Province, 265,000 Khmer displaced people along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and people inside Kampuchea.

Kibria said he could mobilize a total of US\$12 million of assistance both in cash and in kind at the New York meeting for the programmes, including \$9.26 million for UNBRO, \$530,000 for ICRC, \$757,000 for UN High Commissioner [UNHCR]. He expected no financial problem this year, he said.

UNHCR is the main organization which provides assistance to Khmer refugees in Khao I-Dang.

Spokesman on Fishing With Malaysia, SRV
BK251035 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Government spokesman Michai Wirawathaya said fishing cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia will be based on mutual trust and mutual benefit. Mr Michai's statement came after local Malaysian fishing associations recently expressed doubts over the Thai-Malaysian fishing cooperation. The spokesman said Thailand values its relations with Malaysia and that the agreement on the joint fishing cooperation is a new era in the bilateral ties. He reaffirmed the Thai fishermen will adhere to the agreement and regulations agreed upon by the two sides.

Mr Michai also warned the private sector against entering into joint fishing ventures with Vietnam, saying that it is very risky for Thai fishermen to carry out their activities in the Vietnamese waters. He said the safety of Thai fishermen in the Vietnamese waters should be carefully considered in entering joint ventures with Hanoi.

Vietnam

PRC Attitude Criticized at UN Session *OW251528 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 25—The Vietnamese representative at the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 23 criticized China for having deliberately turned a blind eye to current developments in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea which is unfolding not to its liking. In reply to anti-Vietnam statements made by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at the UN general debate earlier on the same day, Mrs. Ton Nu Thi Ninh recalled Vietnam's goodwill as demonstrated in its annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in the past years. In this connection, she pointed out that it is the Chinese ruling circles which do not want Vietnam's rapid and total withdrawal from Kampuchea as they wish to maintain tension in this region.

She sternly denounced China for continuing to nurture the Pol Pot remnants to use them in activities of sabotage against the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction and for obstructing the process of negotiations aimed at seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Ton Nu Thi Ninh criticized China's obdurate attitude and its hindrance to the holding of negotiations between Vietnam and China and the ASEAN member countries in search for a solution to the Kampuchean issue. The Vietnamese representative said that China is a big country having high prestige and big responsibility in international affairs, particularly in Southeast Asia. She said she hopes that China will make an active contribution to the settlement of questions in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea.

Sihanouk Statement Like Mokhtar-Thach Pact *BK271320 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 87, p 4*

[Text] According to AFP and VOA, on 15 September Mr Sihanouk's office in Bangkok reported that Mr Sihanouk had accepted an invitation to attend a meeting with seven former high-ranking Cambodian officials, including Chhum Kosal, the former National Assembly chairman, and Nhiek Tiouloung, the former prime minister during Sihanouk's time. The meeting is scheduled to take place in Paris.

On 18 September, Mr Sihanouk's office also reported the contents of Mr Sihanouk's statement on the Cambodia issue as follows:

"I agree to hold talks with the leaders of the three Cambodian resistance groups and the leaders of the Phnom Penh regime without the participation of Vietnamese representatives. This proposal has not been accepted by the leaders of the two other resistance groups. Whoever among the Cambodian leaders refuses to attend the talks upon invitation will be held responsible for the death of the Cambodian nation that belongs to the Cambodian people."

This proposal has been put forth by the group of seven former high-ranking Cambodian officials to Mr Sihanouk who considers it an "historic" proposal. The proposal is considered similar to the agreements reached between Vietnam and Indonesia on 29 July in Ho Chi Minh City.

Japanese Foreign Ministry To Hold Talks *OW280005 Tokyo KYODO in English 2358 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 28 KYODO—Kimio Fujita, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, is due to arrive in Vietnam from Bangkok Monday for talks with Vietnamese Foreign Ministry officials on the Kampuchean issue and other problems.

Fujita, who accompanied Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his just-concluded visit to Thailand, is to fly into Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) Monday and visit Hanoi Tuesday and Wednesday for discussions with foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach and other officials.

He will leave here Thursday to visit Laos.

In recent years, Japan has regularly sent a senior Foreign Ministry official to Vietnam to exchange views between the two countries.

During Fujita's stay in Hanoi, the two sides are expected to brief each other on their basic positions on the Kampuchean problem and to try to find ways for a breakthrough on the issue.

Japan is supporting the stand of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which backs the three-party anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition, Democratic Kampuchea.

While Japan does not want to take an initiative at present in handling the Kampuchea issue, it is ready to play some role in achieving a peaceful solution to the problem, if such an opportunity should arise, according to sources at the Japanese Embassy here.

Vietnam is also reportedly harboring an expectation that Japan may become a mediator between Vietnam and China, which is a major supporter of the ASEAN group over the Kampuchean issue.

Since Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in 1979, Japan has been freezing its official economic assistance to Vietnam, which was about 14 billion yen on an annual

scale. Japan has disclosed, however, it will resume economic aid to Vietnam and its Indochinese allies after a peaceful solution is found to the Kampuchean problem.

Resolution on Party, State Purification

*BK261138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 25 Sep 87*

["Text" of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's 12 September resolution on "The Campaign To Purify and Enhance the Militant Strength of Party Organizations and State Machinery and To Promote Healthy Social Relations"]

[Text] Situation and Causes [subhead]

Through the process of its protracted, arduous, and fierce revolutionary struggle, our party, with the shining example of revolutionary ethics set by Uncle Ho, has trained a contingent of cadres and party members comprising several generations, the majority of whom has proven to be politically reliable, endowed with revolutionary virtues, and loyal to the fatherland, the party, and the people. With this contingent, together with broad sections of the working people already tried in the revolutionary struggle, our nation has achieved glorious victories and our party has become more mature in its leadership.

However, during the past 10 years and more negative phenomena have developed and become ever more serious among the contingent of cadres, party members, and state employees and in social life. The most common manifestations of this negativism are: falling fighting spirit, declining sense of responsibility, conservatism, sluggishness, and a poor sense of organization and discipline; theft of socialist property committed in many forms, corruption, bribery, speculation, and smuggling; debauched and profligate living, abuse of one's position and power to confer special privileges upon oneself; and bureaucratism, arrogance, and bullying the masses.

The development of negativism has had very bad consequences—spoiling people, causing considerable losses of state and collective property, eroding ethical values, weakening the militant strength of party organizations and state management efficiency, reducing confidence in party leadership and in the superiority of our regime, seriously impeding the successful implementation of the sixth party congress resolution, and creating chinks for the enemy to sneak in for sabotage activities.

This situation stems from both objective and subjective causes. As for the objective causes, it can be said that our country is currently in the first stage of the transitional period, that small-scale production remains prevalent, that many nonsocialist economic elements have and will continue to exist for a fairly long time, that remnants of the old ideology are still rampant, and that the enemy's schemes of sabotage are very insidious. However, our party stresses the subjective causes, and they are: the management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has been maintained for too long; being slow to overcome errors

committed by the party and the state in formulating socioeconomic positions and policies and in leading implementation of tasks; management of cadres and party members and the assignment and use of cadres are impaired by numerous shortcomings; education in communist ideals and revolutionary ethics is neglected; the party statutes and state laws are not scrupulously implemented; cadres and party members have been lax in cultivating virtues and qualities; individualism has developed; and upper-echelon cadres, including some high-ranking ones, have not been exemplary.

Nature, Requirements, and Guidelines of the Campaign [subhead]

1. This is a major campaign of our party and state to be carried out throughout the term of office of the sixth party congress to support the implementation of its resolution, promote renovation, create favorable conditions for abolishing the management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and switching to the socialist accounting and business system, and stabilize the socioeconomic situation in all respects.

This campaign is in effect an ideological struggle between socialist ideology and individualism, between active renovation and sluggish conservatism. It is closely related to the struggle between the two roads—socialism and capitalism—and the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

2. Requirements of the campaign are: develop working-class stand and viewpoints; thoroughly understand the renovation spirit of the sixth party congress resolution; enhance awareness of communist ideals, revolutionary spirit, the sense of responsibility, the sense of serving the people, and the sense of organization and discipline; teach the qualities, ethics, industriousness, thrift, honesty, and impartiality exemplified by President Ho Chi Minh; raise the level of knowledge in accordance with the requirements of the new tasks; struggle against all manifestations of negativism, the decline of the will to fight and the sense of responsibility, conservatism and sluggishness, talking and acting at variance with resolutions, theft, bribery, speculation, smuggling, debauched and profligate living, abuse of one's position and power to confer special privileges upon oneself, bureaucratism, arrogance, alienation from the masses, and persecution and bullying of the masses; and resolutely eliminate from the party and state machinery and severely punish deviant and degenerate elements and people engaged in illegal business operations.

Proceeding from this, the campaign will contribute to consolidating organization, enhancing the militant strength of the party and the managerial efficacy of the state machinery, developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery, and accelerating the realization of the tasks and socioeconomic targets laid down in the sixth party congress resolution.

The central targets of the campaign consist of thoroughly understanding President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, building a new type of man and a new socialist lifestyle, protecting socialist property, and restoring order within the party and state machinery and in society.

3. The guidelines for the campaign are: Closely combine this campaign with the implementation of political tasks; closely link the campaign conducted within the party and state agencies with that in society; combine the regular conduct of self-criticism and criticism by cadres and party members with efforts to motivate the masses to give their suggestions about building the party and the administration in the spirit of trusting the people, relying on the people, and considering the people as roots and with investigation and clarification by professional agencies such as control and inspection organs; combine internal education with public denunciation in the press and on the radio; use public opinion in the struggle against negativism and promote good people and good deeds; strictly prohibit the suppression of criticism and oppose the use of criticism as the vehicle for slander and distortion; severely and justly deal with persons who commit mistakes and shortcomings, irrespective of their official positions; deal with those who deliberately commit errors for personal gains differently from those who make mistakes out of their positive desire for renovation and their boldness in thought and action for the sake of common interests; strictly conduct the campaign from top to bottom and from inside out, with attention given to the contingent of key cadres; exercise close, resolute, and careful leadership; and match deeds with words, complete all tasks with satisfaction, and gear all activities toward achieving the objectives.

Objectives of the Campaign [subhead]

This campaign has three objectives—purify party organizations and enhance their militant strength, purify the state machinery and improve its managerial efficacy, and ameliorate social relations and realize social equity. These three objectives are closely interrelated and interactive. This campaign shall be simultaneously carried out within the party and state agencies and in society; but special attention must be given to ensuring its satisfactory conduct within the party and state agencies.

1. To purify and enhance the militant strength of party organizations and the efficacy of the state machinery, it is necessary above all to remove degenerate and deviant elements from the various organizations and to replace cadres who fail to resolutely apply the viewpoints on renovation in the spirit of the sixth party congress and those who are incapable of fulfilling their tasks. For cadres and party members who commit serious mistakes and shortcomings, appropriate disciplinary measures should be taken against them depending on the nature and gravity of their misdeeds. For party members with too low a level of political enlightenment who are not trusted by the masses, suitable and regular action should be taken to expel them from the party.

In the course of conducting the campaign, it is necessary to introduce cadres and party members to the struggle to implement the party resolution on combating negativism; and through this, train and forge the contingent of cadres and party members by praising those who are active, promoting qualified and capable cadres with dynamism and creativity who fulfill their tasks satisfactorily, and admitting progressive and fully qualified persons to the party.

2. It is necessary to strengthen party organizations, state machinery, and mass organizations in accordance with the spirit of renovating thinking, especially economic thinking, renovating organizational and cadre work, and renovating work attitude. Next, the militant strength and the efficiency of various organizations must be enhanced. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out cadre planning. Priority must be given to strengthening the contingent of key cadres belonging to various sectors from the central down to the grass-roots levels. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the task of educating party cadres and members. Specific attention must be paid to strengthening grass-roots organizations, enhancing the unity of the entire party in politics, ideology, and actions in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, and guarding against manifestations of opportunism, nepotism, departmentalism, and localism.

3. It is necessary to build a lifestyle imbued with wholesome ideals, truthfulness, frugality, and with the ideas of living from one's own labor, caring for collective interests, protecting public property, and guarding against selfish, dishonest, parasitic, luxurious, wasteful, and superstitious behavior. It is necessary to achieve social justice with all people equal in terms of duty and rights and to build a pattern of life and work in accordance with the law. All people are equal before the law. All party cadres and members, whatever their position, must respect the law. It is necessary to guard against the state of serving as an umbrella to shield those committing shortcomings and violating the law or party discipline.

Measures and tasks to be implemented with concentrated efforts from now until the end of 1988 [subhead]

The campaign consists of many big and comprehensive objectives. In order to enable the campaign to achieve good results, it is necessary to combine the use of various educational, financial, economic, organizational, and control measures. Striving step by step to achieve successfully the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and further stabilizing the economic and welfare situation of cadres, people, and soldiers are necessary conditions for limiting and dispelling negative phenomena. Party committee echelons must pay regular attention to various problems such as educating party and cadre members on revolutionary ideals and ethics and educating and inspecting party members in their observance of the party statute. Party organizations must grasp in a concrete and accurate manner the quality of each party

cadre and member, especially key cadre, under their management. Party chapters must closely control and manage party members, including those who are leading cadres, and must promptly detect and resolve cases of violation. Party members, including those who are leading cadres, from top to bottom must fully perform their duty as party members. No one is exempt from being subject to the discipline dictated in the party statute and in the state law. Professional organs must promptly investigate, verify, and punish those denegated and deviating elements engaging in illegal deals.

The campaign will be conducted over a relatively long period of time. In the immediate future, from now until the end of 1988, it is necessary to concentrate on providing guidance for the satisfactory implementation of the following four tasks:

First, deal resolutely and once and for all with a backlog of old and new cases involving violation of party discipline and state law. All those cases already raised in the press or on the radio must be considered and settled promptly and scrupulously.

Second, examine and reevaluate the contingent of leading and managerial cadres of various echelons and sectors in accordance with the renovative spirit of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. It is necessary to devise a plan to perfect various sectors and echelons, especially party organs, integrated sectors, and those sectors and key units connected with the implementation of the three major economic programs, and to resolve those urgent problems on distribution and circulation with emphasis on weak units.

Third, examine the quality of the contingent of party members and of grass-roots organizations to make more accurate evaluation of their situation, especially the situation of key units so as to devise a plan to rebuild and consolidate them. It is necessary to review the experience of those localities with good records on party building, to consolidate organizational efforts to manage and educate party members, and to struggle against negativism.

Fourth, reorganize party activities and build a pattern of self-criticism and criticism in conjunction with efforts to review and round out activities periodically and annually.

Organizing guidance for the campaign [subhead]

The CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee will provide direct guidance for the campaign in accordance with their functions. It is necessary to assign a number of comrades in the Secretariat to constantly follow up and guide the campaign.

Party organs such as control, organization, propaganda-training, internal affairs, civilian proselytizing, and others; state organs such as control, inspection, public security, and tribunal; and mass organizations such as youth, trade unions, women, and peasants must achieve close cooperation in helping the Secretariat to guide the campaign.

In provinces, cities, special zones, precincts, districts, and grass-roots organizations, the party committee echelons concerned are responsible for guiding this campaign. In public organs and sectors, the heads and the party committees of the public organs concerned are responsible for providing direct guidance for the campaign within their own organs. Heads of public organs must contact localities concerned to coordinate their guidance for the campaign conducted at establishments of their respective sectors in these localities and must devise a plan to guide the campaign in their sectors.

All echelons and sectors must ensure that the resolution of the Political Bureau is satisfactorily disseminated among the party and the people and that the party and people are fully aware of them. They must increase their ideological work throughout the campaign and devise concrete activity programs and plans to carry out the campaign in conjunction with regular activity programs.

The party Central Committee Organization Department, the party Central Committee Control Commission, and other relevant state organs must study and supplement necessary policies and systems such as the system of managing party cadres and members, especially high-ranking cadres, and the system of the masses's participation in party-building and in criticizing party cadres and members, and various policies for dealing with those cadres and personnel violating discipline and law uncovered during this campaign.

It is necessary to consider promulgating various policies and systems to prevent abuses aimed at violating socialist property under any form and to abolish those stipulations and systems characterized by prerogatives and special privileges—including those in various localities and sectors—and those irrational systems of benefits concerning housing, household goods, use of cars, receptions, gift offerings, cash and material rewards, and the like.

All echelons and sectors must attach importance to providing guidance for the successful conduct of this campaign, an effort to purify and make our party and state steadfast and to implement successfully the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK281129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 26 September editorial: "Successfully Carry Out the Campaign To Purify our Party and State and Heighten Their Militancy and To Make Our Society Healthy"]

[Text] The party Central Committee Political Bureau just issued an important resolution on the campaign to purify and enhance the militant strength of party organizations and state machinery and to promote healthy social relations.

This widespread, deep-rooted campaign was begun following a sixth party congress decision and it is being carried out simultaneously within the party and state agencies and in society.

This major campaign answers the urgent need of our entire party and society to further develop the struggle to successfully overcome negative phenomena in order to enhance the militant strength and leading role of party organizations, enhance the managerial efficacy of the state mechanism, and ameliorate social relations on the basis of a socialist lifestyle. This undertaking is closely related to the struggle for fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the sixth party congress and provides the necessary conditions for implementation of those tasks.

Our party consists of stalwart, revolutionary members who have always struggled for the interests of the nation and people. In the new revolutionary stage, the vast majority of our cadres and party members have firmly maintained and enhanced their revolutionary quality and wholeheartedly served the party and people.

However, due to many difficult and complicated socioeconomic problems arising from the struggle between the two roads, the heavy impact of remnants of the old ideology, the disastrous influence of neocolonialism, the multifaceted schemes and sabotage of the enemy, the failure to conduct proper ideological and organizational work, and especially, the shortcomings of our party and state in economic and social management, no real concern has been shown for the education and management of cadres and party members. As a result, negative phenomena have developed at an increasingly alarming rate.

Individualism and opportunism have spoiled several cadres, party members, and state employees at various echelons and sectors. The percentage of degenerate and deviant elements is high. The negative phenomena include a falling fighting spirit, declining sense of responsibility, conservatism, sluggishness, a poor sense of organization and discipline, abuse of power to confer special privileges upon oneself, theft of state property, corruption, bribery, arrogance, bureaucratism, bullying of the masses, speculation and smuggling, damage to socialist property, debauched and profligate living, and disrespect of law and discipline.

Never before have ethical values been eroded, confidence reduced, and social justice violated as seriously as they are now. So far, the various political drives to conduct self-criticism and criticism within party organizations and state agencies and the struggle against social negativism have recorded some achievements. However, there are too many limitations. Many individuals still obstinately continue with their old ways and refuse to improve themselves.

If we do not give serious thought to the restoration of moral values and discipline in the party, state machinery, and social life, we can in no way talk about successful implementation of the renovation undertaking set

forth by the party congress, nor can we save the revolutionary cause from being undermined even more seriously. Therefore, the campaign launched by the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau is of great significance and reflects the determination of our party to repel and wipe out rottenness and sluggishness, thus creating conditions for accelerating the renovation undertaking, successfully stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, and advancing toward new victories in the struggle to build socialism and safeguard the socialist fatherland.

Requirements: develop the working class stand and viewpoints; thoroughly understand the spirit of the sixth party congress and the resolutions of the party Central Committee; enhance the sense of responsibility, fighting will, organization, discipline, and service to the people; teach ethics, industriousness, thrift, honesty, and impartiality; raise the level of knowledge; and struggle against the above-mentioned negative phenomena, thus contributing to strengthening the organization of the state machinery and improving its managerial efficacy, developing the strength of the people's collective mastery, and causing the socioeconomic situation and other social aspects to develop for the better.

The campaign has the following three objectives: purify party organizations and enhance their militant strength, purify the state machinery and improve its managerial efficacy, and ameliorate social relations and achieve social justice. These three objectives are closely interrelated and the overall outcome of the campaign depends on the way it is carried out by party and state agencies. Special attention must be given to ensuring its scrupulous implementation by upper echelons and the contingent of hard-core elements.

Along with making greater efforts to educate and manage cadres, review their quality, and improve the way party chapters conduct self-criticism and criticism, it is necessary to take timely and appropriate action in accordance with party discipline and state law against cadres, party members, and state employees who commit serious mistakes, whatever positions they may hold. It is necessary to resolutely expel degenerate and deviant elements from party organizations and state agencies.

In the process of implementing the party resolution, it is necessary to struggle against negativism, review the quality and capabilities of cadres and party members, and consolidate party organizations, state agencies, and mass organizations according to a renovative spirit, thus streamlining the entire machinery and making it pure, firm, strong, and capable of carrying out its function and satisfactorily fulfilling all tasks.

It is necessary for all party organizations, state agencies, mass organizations, and the armed forces to clearly understand the nature, requirements, guidelines, contents, and measures of the campaign and the four immediate tasks that need to be implemented with concentrated efforts from now until the end of 1988. It is necessary to make cadres, party members, and the

masses fully understand and thoroughly organize implementation of these tasks in close coordination with implementation of the party Central Committee resolutions and newly-promulgated systems and policies, thus effecting the truly far-reaching change required by the campaign.

Let's thoroughly understand President Ho Chi Minh's teaching, build ourselves into new people with a new lifestyle imbued with socialism, and restore discipline within party organizations, state agencies, and in society.

Australia

Government, Public React to Fiji Coup

Hawke Warns Regime

BK251259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
1230 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has warned the military regime in Fiji that Australia will not tolerate an abuse or ill-treatment of Australians. Mr Hawke said ships of the Royal Australian Navy will be on standby in Sydney in case Australian citizens have to be evacuated from Fiji in the wake of the second military takeover in 4 months.

The prime minister ruled out any military intervention on the part of Australia, but Mr Hawke said he wanted to convey to Colonel Rabuka directly and unequivocally that Australia will not tolerate any abuse or ill-treatment of Australian citizens, tourists, or media representatives discharging their proper duties.

He said that the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, who had just arrived in New York to attend the UN General Assembly, would cut short his overseas tour and return to Canberra on Monday to monitor events in Fiji.

Mr Hawke said he hoped the coup would be quickly put down and its leaders brought to justice. He said that Col Rabuka had decided to abort the formation of a government which would have represented a major step toward resolving Fiji's problems. He hoped that Col Rabuka's behavior in defying the governor general and the country's political leadership would not be tolerated.

Mr Hawke added that the Australian Government was reviewing its policy toward Fiji and consulting with other countries in the South Pacific region.

Issues Second Warning

BK260904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has issued another strong warning to the military regime in Fiji to tread carefully where the rights of Australian citizens are concerned. Speaking in Melbourne, Mr Hawke said this second military takeover in 4 months was potentially more dangerous than the first.

The prime minister said the latest coup represented direct opposition to a peaceful process to restore parliamentary democracy. Mr Hawke said the Australian Government would be monitoring the situation in Fiji closely.

[Begin Hawke recording] We will be watching the interests of Australians in Fiji, and Colonel Rabuka should be extraordinarily careful that he does not infringe the interests of Australians, but if he persists with this route of action, the Fijian people and the nation of Fiji can only suffer. The economy must suffer and therefore the people must suffer. [end recording]

Opposition Responds

BK270912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The leader of the federal opposition, Mr Howard, has supported the intervention of Australian military forces in Fiji if the evacuation of Australian citizens becomes necessary. [passage omitted]

However, the leader of the opposition National Party in the Federal Parliament, Mr Ian Sinclair, said his party would not support Australian military intervention in internal Fiji politics.

Following the coup, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, ruled out Australian intervention though he issued two strong warnings to the Fiji military not to abuse or ill-treat Australian citizens.

The Movement for Democracy in Fiji has called for Australian military intervention in Fiji, as well as the imposition of strict trade bans and economic sanctions. The chairman of the Victorian branch of the movement, Dr (Shrader Reddy), said both Australian and New Zealand troops should stand up to Colonel Rabuka and drive the Fijian military back into their barracks.

He accused the Commonwealth of Nations of being a toothless tiger in its dealings with Fiji and said the democratic world could not longer avoid its responsibilities. [passage omitted]

Rabuka Not Recognized

BK280635 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the Australian Government does not recognize the authority of Colonel Rabuka following Friday's coup in Fiji. Mr Hayden said the government had and will continue to recognize the executive authority of Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. The foreign minister said Australia had applauded the progress he had made towards seeking to establish an acceptable constitutional political process over the last 4 months.

Mr Hayden arrived back in Australia today from the United Nations and said he spent 1 hour with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, discussing Australia's response to the coup.

Mr Hayden said Canberra was still in touch with Australia's High Commission in Suva, and it was expected there would be further contact today with Fiji's governor general.

Meanwhile, Mr Hayden predicted that the Fijian economy would go into a nose dive. He warned there would be a danger when the economy went bad and that some in Fiji would look for scapegoats. Mr Hayden said that federal cabinet would look at how to protect Australia's interests and the concerns of the region.

Sanctions Considered

*BK270914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Radio Australia's Canberra office says the possibility of Australia imposing economic sanctions against Fiji will be one of the options to be considered this week by the federal government. Our office says the special task force set up by the government only hours after the latest coup on Friday has been working all weekend, assessing developments and putting together a list of all possible options for the government to consider. One of these is trade sanctions.

Our Canberra office adds that any action to be taken by Australia will be discussed by cabinet on Tuesday.

Hayden Holds Talks With French Counterpart

*BK270540 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Australian and French foreign ministers have met in New York ending 9 months of bans by the French Government on ministerial meetings. The Australian minister, Mr Hayden, and his French counterpart, Mr Raimond, held talks on a number of issues. They included the contentious matter of independence for New Caledonia and French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Mr Hayden later described his talks with Mr Raimond as direct but not aggressive. He said Australia and France generally had very good relations but had to learn to live with their differences over the question of New Caledonia.

France banned ministerial meetings last December over Australian support for independence for New Caledonia. Australia was instrumental in the success of UN resolution referring the New Caledonia issue to the UN Decolonization Committee. Australia and France clashed repeatedly during the UN debate on the issue.

Expert Says Soviets Spying on Communications

*BK250949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] An expert in strategic study claims the Soviet Embassy in Canberra is conducting a program of electronic surveillance from federal government computers and telecommunications.

The head of the Strategic and Defense Study Center at the Australian National University, Prof Des Ball, says the Soviet Union is using a van to spy on the data banks in Parliament House, the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defense, and the Australian Security Intelligence Organization. He alleges three antennae on the roof of the Soviet Embassy are being used to monitor telecommunications to other embassies in Canberra and between Australian Embassies overseas and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Prof Ball said that the government had been aware of the Soviet activities for years.

Fiji

Coup Leader Prepared To Declare Republic

*BK270550 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Fiji's military leader, Colonel Rabuka, is reported to have said he is prepared to declare Fiji a republic and to leave the Commonwealth following his second military coup in 4 months. Military sources in Suva said Col Rabuka had had a meeting with the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, today, and that they had talked about turning Fiji into a republic.

The meeting came only hours after a car bomb exploded in Suva, killing one man and injuring two others. The military sources said the dead man was an Indian who worked at the University of the South Pacific, and that he was killed instantly when a bomb exploded in his lap in his car.

Military officials said that in an interview with an Australian journalist, Col Rabuka said he was prepared to declare Fiji a republic and, if necessary, withdraw from the Commonwealth as early as 10 October—the 17th anniversary of independence from Britain.

Col Rabuka said he believed there was no other way now for Fiji to proceed except by becoming a republic. He said he would invite the governor general to become the republic's first president, and he hoped that Queen Elizabeth would remain as head of state.

Col Rabuka's second military coup on Friday preempted Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau's plan to set up a bipartisan caretaker government, including the ousted prime minister, Dr Bavadra; and the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara; and an equal number of representatives from the rival parties.

Rabuka Scraps Constitution; To Form Council

*BK280654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT
28 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Suva, Sept 28 (AFP)—Coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka said Monday he had scrapped Fiji's Constitution and was setting up a council of advisers, diplomatic sources said.

They said Col. Rabuka had told foreign diplomats he had abrogated the 1970 Constitution and stated he would be announcing the appointment of a council of advisers to run the interim government late Monday or early Tuesday.

Col. Rabuka was understood to have left the meeting with diplomats and gone to Government House to dismiss the governor-general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, but this could not immediately be confirmed.

Earlier in the day Supreme Court judges told Colonel Rabuka that they would not recognise him as head of state, throwing their full support behind the Constitution and Ratu Ganilau.

The Supreme Court was suspended Friday when Colonel Rabuka staged his second coup in 19 weeks. [passage omitted]

Rabuka Meets With Supreme Court Judges
BK280615 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The leader of Fiji's military coup, Colonel Rabuka, has met the country's Supreme Court judges today after they declared they would not cooperate with the new regime. The judges said in a statement after the meeting that the colonel had said he appreciated and understood their position and reaffirmed their freedom to make their choice. The meeting was held at the request of Col Rabuka who staged a second coup on Friday and has been described today by Radio Fiji as the head of the government.

Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga who led the team of six judges plus Chief Magistrate Mr Howard Morrison said the talks with the colonel had been cordial. Sir Timoci said Col Rabuka had not given any indication of the type of government he planned, but he said he would head his own government.

The Supreme Court was suspended on Saturday, and two of its judges arrested. Both have since been released.

Governor General Still Claims Authority
BK260734 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0700 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, has said he is still the legal authority in Fiji despite yesterday's second military coup by the Army leader, Colonel Rabuka. The governor general was visited today by the Australian and New Zealand high commissioners.

Ratu Sir Penaia said that he was still legally in authority in Fiji and that he had not been told officially by Col Rabuka of the second coup. He said he was not in any way party to Col Rabuka's plans and had not been told what they were.

The governor general released the text of the speech he had been scheduled to make to the nation on the formation of a caretaker government yesterday, but was not able to because of Col Rabuka's coup.

In the speech, Ratu Penaia says that great progress had been made this week in resolving the nation's difficulties. He said Wednesday was the day of historic consensus with the leaders of the Alliance Party and the National Federation Party-Labor Coalition agreeing that a bipartisan government be formed with Ratu Sir Penaia as its head next week.

The governor general said Fiji would therefore have been entering a new era of power sharing and consensus, but he warned the nation's problems were not yet resolved. Ratu Sir Penaia said that under the new government he had hoped to form the Council of State which would have been made up of members chosen from the last Parliament elected in April.

Ratu Sir Penaia said the aims of the Council of State would have been threefold. First, it would have acted to guide the country to a solution to Fiji's constitutional problem; secondly, to reestablish Fiji's respect for law and order; and thirdly, to put the economy back on a firm footing.

Meanwhile, Col Rabuka is reported to have tightened his control over Fiji following his second coup. Col Rabuka has said he will change the Constitution to give ethnic Fijians total political control of their nation. He said his first coup in May to get rid of the Indian-dominated government of Dr Bavadra had failed to achieve its objectives of securing Fiji for Fijians.

At least 15 members of the former coalition government are reported to be under army arrest, including Dr Bavadra. Most are reported to be under detention at the Queen Elizabeth Barracks in Suva. Apart from politicians, judges of the Supreme Court, civic and trade union leaders, and some journalists are also reported to be under arrest.

In a brief statement today, Col Rabuka said all functions of the Supreme Court have been suspended indefinitely, but magistrate's courts will continue normally. Col Rabuka said he was studying new administrative arrangements for essential government services to continue. He also said all Sunday sporting and business activities have been suspended until further notice.

Australian Correspondents Held, Released
BK270545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's security forces have released Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, a day after his arrival in the country to report on the nation's second military coup. Watson, who left Fiji at the security forces' request soon after the previous coup in May, received a telephone call from police at his hotel in Suva last night saying they wanted to talk with him.

Watson, accompanied by another Australian reporter, (Red Harrison), working for the British Broadcasting Corporation, went to the Central Police Station where he was detained for 15 hours before being released. (Harrison) was allowed to leave after 2 hours' detention.

Shortly before Watson's release, military sources told Radio Australia in Melbourne that Watson had been detained because of a misunderstanding. They said he would be released and would be allowed to continue his reporting duties in Suva.

New Zealand

Lange Terms Fiji Coup 'Deplorable'

BK250958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Wellington, Sept 25 (AFP)—New Zealand premier David Lange Friday [25 September] condemned the second military coup in Fiji in 19 weeks, calling it "deplorable."

"It is tragic that at the very point when the governor general has brought together the rival political factions and had secured their agreement to set up an interim government designed to restore democracy the military should have taken this deplorable action," Mr. Lange said in a statement.

Mr. Lange said that New Zealand's immediate concern was for the well-being of the New Zealand community in Fiji, although there was "no indication that New Zealanders were under threat at the moment."

He said that the government should take sensible precautionary steps.

He said the naval supply vessel *Monowai* had been instructed to be ready to sail to Fiji Saturday [26 September].

The *Monowai*, a non-combat ship, "is the most suitable naval vessel for conveying passengers," he said.

The *Monowai* sailed to Suva after the May 14 coup in case New Zealand citizens had to be evacuated from the island nation.

"New Zealanders in Fiji should remain calm," said Mr. Lange.

Vows To Reassess Ties

BK260640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Wellington, Sept 26 (AFP)—Fiji coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka took action against the country's governor-general in a preemptive strike which "pulled the plug" on moves to restore constitutional government within days, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here Saturday.

Mr Lange told a hastily-called press conference that Col Rabuka seized control only two hours before Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau was to have announced the details of a power-sharing government in which Fiji's opposing political parties would have had equal control of cabinet posts.

Mr Lange released the text of Ratu Sir Penaia's speech, handed over earlier Saturday by the governor-general to the New Zealand high commissioner in Suva.

"This attack by the army and Rabuka is an attack against the traditions of the Fiji hierarchical structure and a direct strike at relations between the queen and Fiji," the New Zealand prime minister said.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is also Fiji's head of state.

"The governor-general asked (our high commissioner) for the text to be made public to the world," said Mr Lange.

In his speech, Ratu Sir Penaia outlined the return by next week to power-sharing bipartisan government which he was to have headed.

Former Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, whose coalition government was toppled by the first Army coup on May 14, and Alliance Party leader Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara were to have each nominated 11 members of a new Council of State, Ratu Sir Penaia had planned to tell the country in a radio broadcast.

Col Rabuka seized power two hours earlier, saying his plans for Fiji were in jeopardy under the political arrangements reached by the governor-general. Mr Lange said it was now "futile for New Zealand to do anything other than ensure the safety of its citizens."

"All our relationships with Fiji must now be reassessed in the light of this development," he said, which included political, diplomatic and trade relationships, including the annual agreement for sugar purchases from Fiji.

Mr Lange said there was no indication of dissent among the Fijian Armed Forces, but he deplored the detention of several Supreme Court judges, and of Dr Bavadra and five of his former ministers by the Army.

Asked if there was room for both Col Rabuka and the governor-general in Fiji, Mr Lange said: "I would be surprised, that's all."

Fiji was "now a de facto republic," he said.

Asked if that would be formalised, Mr Lange said: "I hope not. (But) if the military situation persists, there would be that inevitability."

Rejects Intervention

BK251200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Wellington, Sept 25 (AFP)—New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange condemned Friday's [25 September] coup in Fiji, saying it was "worse" than the previous takeover in Suva in May, but rejected any military intervention in the crisis.

Mr. Lange told an emergency press conference here New Zealand "deplored" Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's second coup in four months.

"The action of Col. Rabuka is an action this time which strikes not just against the principle of parliamentary democracy but also goes to the core of the Constitution of Fiji," he said.

He said the second coup was worse than the first because Col. Rabuka had "effectively this time announced an ouster of the governor general."

Mr. Lange said New Zealand had reports of substantial troop movements in Suva. "There are reports of numbers of people being taken in by the armed forces and detained," he said.

Reports that deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra was also in detention had however "not yet strictly been confirmed," he added.

According to the *Australian Associated Press*, Dr. Bavadra was arrested Friday in his car west of Suva and taken to army barracks in a suburb of the capital. His house was earlier ransacked by Army troops, the agency said.

The premier, who said it was not yet possible to discern the full situation for Fiji, but New Zealand would not intervene militarily in the crisis.

"Our concern is that our government can protect our citizens and ensure their security in their situation," he said.

"It should be stated and stressed that New Zealand has no reporting that discloses that any New Zealanders are under any imminent threat," he said.

In a statement earlier, Mr. Lange said a non-combat vessel was "the most suitable naval vessel for conveying passengers." The *Monowai* sailed to Suva after the May 14 coup in case New Zealand citizens had to be evacuated.

Mr. Lange said he had spoken to Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sridath Ramphal in Barbados by telephone and had advised him of the coup.

He said he had also spoken to Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and would keep in touch with him on the matter over the weekend. Mr. Hawke has also condemned the takeover.

Asked whether coup leader Col. Rabuka was now a dictator he said: "You cannot be other than that if you have decided to dismiss any other forms of legitimate government."

He said that prospects which emerged in the past few days for resolving Fiji's political crisis—including plans for a bipartisan council of state headed by the governor-general—were now gone.

Marshall News Conference

BK280936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Wellington Sept 28 (AFP)—New Zealand may seek a unified Commonwealth line of action against the Fiji coup when heads of government meet in Vancouver next month, Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said here Monday.

But he said there would be "no immediate knee-jerk reaction" by New Zealand because of the second military takeover in the South Pacific state. Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka led his second coup in 19 weeks in Suva on Friday.

Mr. Marshall told a news conference that while economic sanctions might "make us (New Zealand) feel a bit better, I'm not particularly enthusiastic about knee-jerk reactions to make us feel better."

He said New Zealand preferred to "allow the dust to settle" before deciding on sanctions or other action because of the coup.

"Apart from expressing our anger we are at this point at pains not to make any hints about any future punitive action we might take."

"We will work very closely with Australia and the Commonwealth" and Wellington may seek a "Commonwealth unified line" of action at the Vancouver meeting, he said.

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